

Chase

South American Panicum by groups

[Alphabetic list at back]

arrangement changed  
being



SOUTH AMERICAN PANICUM

§ PAUROCHAETIUM

I 18. *distachnoides*

1. *utowanseum* = *Setaria*

19. *chloroticum*

2. *chaymani* = *Setaria*

20. *spectabile*

II TRUE PANICUM

II Geminata

3 4. *geminatum* B V = *Paspalidium*

5. *capillare*

4. *paludivagum* = *Paspalidium*

*hiaria mutica*

Congress

14 *echinulatum* +  
var

16 *ramosum*  
L. Peru

16. *echinulatum*

17 *Pennell* } 8129  
1909

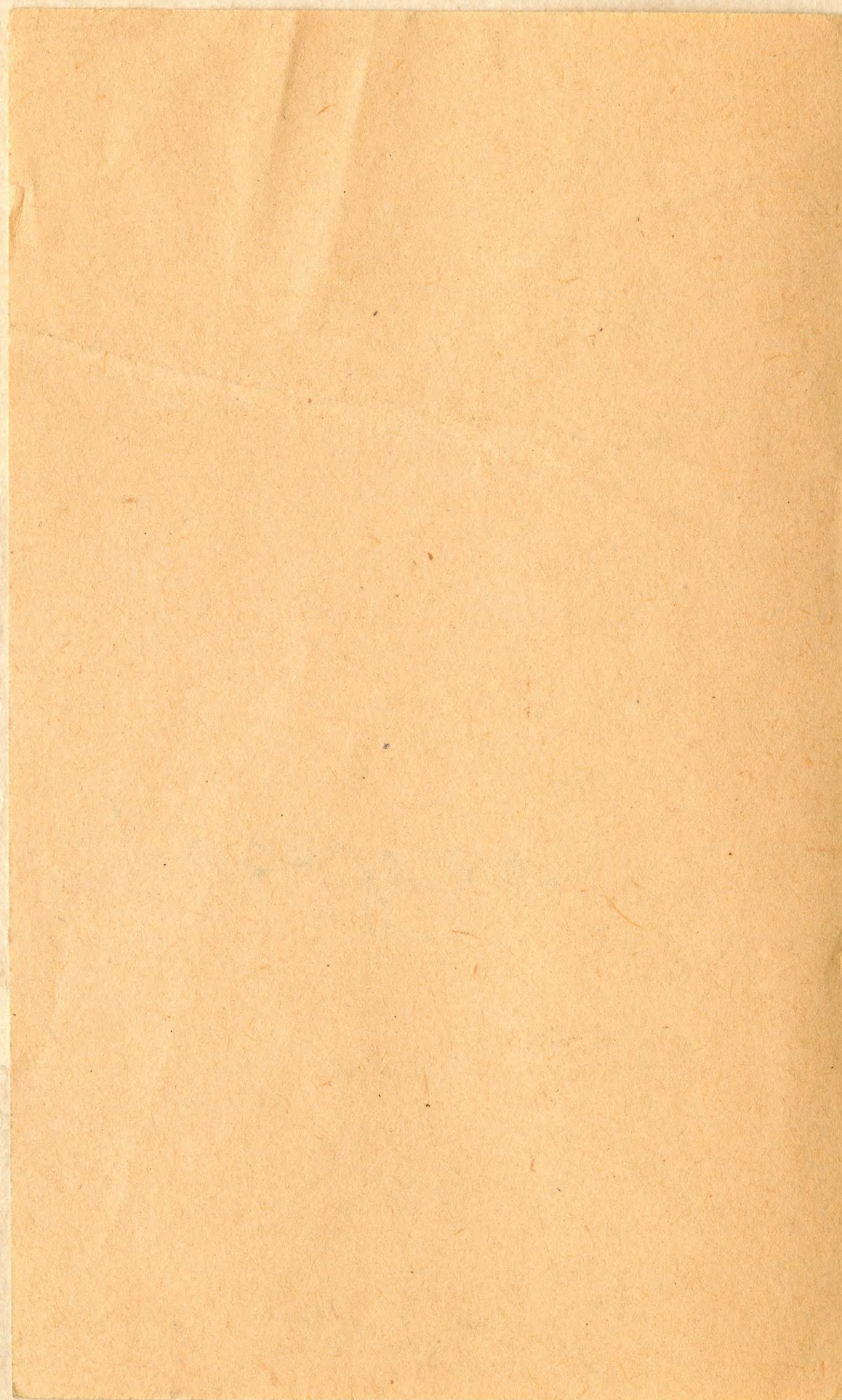
17+ *ramosum* (introd. Peru)

(for coarse plant  
that resembles *P. texa-*  
*num* see *paucispicatum*  
with crested tip to fruit)



Congress





SOUTH AMERICAN PANICUM

§ PAUROCHAETIUM

- I 18. utowanseum = Setaria  
19. chaymani = Setaria  
20. spatiatum

II TRUE PANICUM

# Geminata

- 3 4. geminatum B V = Paspalidium  
5. paludivagum = Paspalidium  
6. purpurascens B V = Brachiaria mutica  
7. barbinode

III Fasciculata

- 7 8. reptans = Brachiaria  
9. fasciculatum = Brachiaria  
10. adpersum = Brachiaria

- 10 11. multiculmum

- 11 12. molle Sw

- 11 1/2 off. molle

- 12 13. velutinosum Nees

- 13 14. lorentzianum Mez

- 14 polytrichum Mez

- 14 echinulatum Mez

15. sperisiflorum

- 15 albicans Swelln

16. echinulatum Garcia

17. Pennell 8129

- 17+ ramosum (introd. Peru)

(for coarse plant that resembles P. texanum see paucispicatum with crested tip to fruit)



IV. Dichotomiflora

1. ussensis = ?

2. obscurum = ?

III. Pseudocapillaria

II. Geminata

3. geminata = ?

4. polidivagum = ?

5. parviflora = ?

I. Pseudocapillaria

6. repens = ?

7. pseudocapillaria = ?

8. abnormis = ?

9. filiformis

10. filiformis

11. filiformis

12. filiformis

13. filiformis

14. filiformis

15. filiformis

16. filiformis

IV. Dichotomiflora

18. dichotomiflorum B

19. chloroticum B

20. aquaticum

21. elephantipes

V. Capillaria

25. hirticaule

25+ stramineum

26. aff. capillare-Uruguay

27. cayennense V

28. exiguum Mez. inod.

28+ AC 9300 (comurum ad int)

VI. Diffusa

30. chiesbreghtii

31. pilcomayense

32. bergii

" leiophyllum

33. quadriglume B

34. hirsutum

35. mucronulatum

36. subjunceum

37. campestre Nees ipse B? Campanum new name

What is  
scapularium Döll  
see type  
see margin



IV. Microstylis

18. Microstylis

19. Microstylis

20. Microstylis

21. Microstylis

V. Capillaris

22. Capillaris

23. Capillaris

24. Capillaris

25. Capillaris

26. Capillaris

(tr. ba. murmas) 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

VI. Alphitonia

30. Alphitonia

31. Alphitonia

32. Alphitonia

33. Alphitonia

34. Alphitonia

35. Alphitonia

36. Alphitonia

37. Alphitonia

38. Alphitonia

VII. Maxima

38. Maxima

39. Maxima

VIII. Virgata

40. Virgata

41. Virgata

42. Virgata

43. Virgata

44. Virgata

45. Virgata

46. Virgata

47. Virgata

(Jörgensen) in Virgata

IX. Glaziouiana

48. Glaziouiana

49. Glaziouiana

50. Glaziouiana

X. Tenera

51. Tenera

52. Tenera

53. Tenera

54. Tenera

55. Tenera

56. Tenera

57. Tenera

58. Tenera

59. Tenera



XI Agrostoides (N. A.)

XII Laxa

56 64. polygonatum Schrad.

55. leptachne Doell.  
55. polychaetum B

56. pilosum Sw. B

57. laticola Hitchc.

58. laxum Sw. B

59. boliviense Hack.

60. milleflorum W. & C.

61. guianense Hitchc.

62. hylaeicum Mez

63. coenosum Doell

64. decipiens B Nees

65. milioides B

66. + hians

66. turfsum Mez = 71? ?

72 67. stenophyllum Hack.

73 68. goyazense Mez = 72?

74 69. spathellosum Doell

69. molinoides

74 70. spathellosum B. Doell

75 71. schenckii Hack.

76 72. chapadense Swallen, ad int

enlarged sterile palea

69 molinoides

75 schenckii Hack  
76 chapadense Swallen



IX. *Opuntia* (N. 10)

XII. *Venezuelana*

70. *spatheolosa* Hack.  
71. *schneidii* Hack.  
72. *polystachya* Schrad.  
73. *polystachya* Schrad.  
74. *polystachya* Schrad.  
75. *polystachya* Schrad.  
76. *polystachya* Schrad.  
77. *polystachya* Schrad.  
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97. *polystachya* Schrad.  
98. *polystachya* Schrad.  
99. *polystachya* Schrad.  
100. *polystachya* Schrad.

XIII. *Venezuelana*

76. *venezuelae* Hack.  
~~76. *inscriptum* H. & C.~~ B = *schneidii*  
XIII. Stolonifera  
77. *stoloniferum*  
78. *frondosum*  
79. *pulchellum* Raddi V  
80. *leptachne* = 55  
81. *andreaeanum* Mez V (Müller)  
82. *brachystachyum* Trin

XIV. *Condensata*

84. *condensatum* = *Hymenachne*

XV. *Parviglumis*

86. *schiffneri* Hack V  
87. *aff. virgultorum*

XVI. *Trichoidea*

90. *trichoides* Sw B V  
91. *trichanthum* Nees V

XV + *Verrucosa*



*indusculum*  
*indusculum*

XIII. Venevolens

95. *venezolensis*  
96. *venezolensis*

XIV. Stenolites

97. *stenolites*  
98. *stenolites*

XV. Polychaeta

99. *polychaeta*  
100. *polychaeta*

XVI. Androsia

101. *androsia*  
102. *androsia*

XVII. Protophyllum

103. *protophyllum*  
104. *protophyllum*

XVIII. Conchostoma

105. *conchostoma*  
106. *conchostoma*

XIX. Parvifolia

107. *parvifolia*  
108. *parvifolia*

XX. Schilleria

109. *schilleria*  
110. *schilleria*

XI. Trichostema

111. *trichostema*  
112. *trichostema*

*on shelf*

XVII. Rostellata

95. *rostellatum* Trin. - gl. 1 minute

96. *litigiosum* B? Sterid. gl. 1 as long as ap. l.

97. *haenkeanum* Presl

XVIII. Glutinosi

100. *glutinosum* B? V

101. *millegrana* B

101 1/2 *pellowii* Nees V

102. *wettsteinii* Nees } see *parvifolia* group

103. *emergens*

104. *enneaneuron* Lechler ph. = *millegrana*

XIX. Penicillata Mez, Ehm.

107. *fluminense* Hack. B?

108. *penicillatum* Trin B?

109. *gracilipes* - *minimorum* Ehm

110. *planopteris* (as *planopteris* Ridge)

111. *longiglumis* aff. *planostis* of *minimorum* Schrad

112. *stataia* n. sp. ad int

OC 8327

112 *excavatum* Henr. Balansa 2947 (decer. reads like small branch of *P. penicillatum* no. 108 above. Name refers to excavate area on back of fruit (where rootlet protrudes) common to all *Panicum*



See Copy  
on shelf

XX Parvifolia

114. auricomum  
115. micranthum  
115+ *kappeleri* ?  
116. polycornum  
117. rectissimum Mez  
118. parvifolium B ✓  
119. contractum = 120  
120. cyanescens Nees B  
121. schwackeanum Mez

122. carannasense Mez

123. helobium Mez; Ekm.

124. errabundum Hitchc.

124+ caaguazuense 0

125. pseudisachne Mez

126. nervosum Lam.

(*commelinifolium* Rudge)

XI Pyrularia

129. pyrularium

130. aff. pyrularium (hirsute)

149. *macrophyllum* Laski B

154. *blepharophorum* Mez not Presl

115+1  
*arctum* Swallen  
*machisanum* Swallen

8921 Belle Horre  
9068 " "  
puber 9078 " "

XXII. Boottellia

100. *Boottellia*

101. *Boottellia*

102. *Boottellia*

103. *Boottellia*

104. *Boottellia*

105. *Boottellia*

106. *Boottellia*

107. *Boottellia*

XIX. Pentstemon

108. *Pentstemon*

109. *Pentstemon*

110. *Pentstemon*

111. *Pentstemon*

112. *Pentstemon*

113. *Pentstemon*

114. *Pentstemon*

115. *Pentstemon*

116. *Pentstemon*



147  
148  
149

XXII. Setifolia

133. rupestre

134. setifolium

135. siccaneum

136. subulatum

137. rudgei

138. ornithogalum

139. compestre

140. rudgei

141. ornithogalum

142. chnoodes

143. eligulatum

144. loreum

145. pungens

146. Itacolumense

(Cephaelis multiflorum Raddi)

XXV. Latissima

147. rude

148. latissimum

XXII. Setifolia

133. rupestre

134. setifolium

135. siccaneum

136. subulatum

Station? of obovatum in Ungrouped

XXIII. Rudgeana

139. compestre

140. rudgei

XXIV. Pungentes

142. chnoodes

143. eligulatum

144. loreum

145. pungens

146. Itacolumense

XXV. Latissima

147. rude

148. latissimum

149. macrophyllum Raddi

150. secundum

151. blepharophorum May not Presl



XXIII Scitellaria

152. racemosum

153. urvilleanum

154. demissum Trin.

155. protractum Trin.

156. hebetes Trin.

157. nissionum Mez not Ekman

158. sabulorum Lam.

XXIV Pseudosuaeda

159. fultum Hack. = villous form of 159

160. pennisannum Phil

161. sciurotes Trin.

162. stigmosum Trin.

163. superatum Hack. - in

164. latiglumis Benth

165. strigosum Muhl.

166. arenicoloides Ache

167. multirameum Schreb

168. acuminatum Sw.

169. olivaceum H. & C.

XXVI Urvilleana

152. racemosum

153. urvilleanum

XXVII Dichanthoides

155. demissum Trin. B

156. protractum Trin.

156. DuRoi 15769 etc.

157. hebetes Trin.

158. nissionum Mez not Ekman

159. sabulorum Lam.

(160. fultum Hack. = villous form of 159)

160+

161. pennisannum Phil

162. sciurotes Trin.

163. stigmosum Trin.

164. superatum Hack. - in

164+ latiglumis Benth

§ Dichanthelium

165. strigosum Muhl.

166. arenicoloides Ache

167. multirameum Schreb

167a leucothrix

168. acuminatum Sw.

169. olivaceum H. & C.



XXVI RIVULARES

168. rivulare

169. prionitis

170. polyeladum

171. sphaerocarpon

172. viscidellum

173. pentrichum

174. cordovense

175. ovuliferum

176. auserii

177. rhizogonum

178. unilineatum

179. rivulare

180. prionitis

181. grumosum

182. gyncerioides

183. excelsum

184. grande

185. stagnatile

170. polyeladum Ekm.

*habiles Trin*

171. sphaerocarpon Ell.

172. viscidellum Scribn. ✓

173. pentrichum Hack. B. V.

174. cordovense Town. B

174+ missionum Ekm.  
(gracilipes)

175. ovuliferum Trin.

176. auserii Hack.

*aff. auserii*

176+ *gynectra* = cleistog. form of 175

177. rhizogonum Hack.

178. unilineatum cleistog. form of missionum Ekm.

XXVIII Rivulares

179. rivulare

180. prionitis

181. grumosum

182. gyncerioides

183. excelsum *nees* = rivulare

184. grande

185. stagnatile



§ STREPTOSTACHYS

187. asperifolium

§ OTACHYRIUM

189. versicolor ✓

190. pterigodium

191. goeldii

192. hemigymnos

§ ACROGERAS

193. zizanioides

194. paucispicatum

B 195. dyoides ✓

UNGROUPE

196. discrepans

196+ 919 no name ined.

197. glabrinode

197+ gladiatum Nawa, cult from Brazil [acid] in Wien

198. grandifolium D. & B. Brazil not found in Vienna

198+ hemitenon

199. hirtum

199+ kofgremii H. ined.

200. longissimum (M.)

201. macranthum

202. ~~negnum~~ Hitchc.

203. megastachyum Nees, Trin. 1826

see Schumacher  
glands on st.  
lemma

Sacculifer karstenianus M. T.



SYNDOTACHYDUS 2

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204. negastachyum Nees ipse 1829

205. <sup>mertensii</sup>regist on B

206. obovatum

~~207. ptyroides~~ B

207 + ~~ptenari~~ ad int. cernicatus n. sp. ad int

208. procurrans B

209. rependum

~~210. superatum~~

~~211. teratociliatum~~

212. trinerve = *Briza*

~~213. trilli~~

214. vaginatum

OUTSTANDING SPECIES

215. aristellum

216. arnacites B

217. Fiebrigii (Mez) not Hack.

218. najadum -

219. perforatum *Nees*

~~220. sandiense~~

221. *trachystachyum* Nees

221. trachysperma <sup>trichymer</sup>

217 } *alari*  
219 }  
221 }



acuminatum 168  
 adpersum 10  
 altum 42  
 andreaum 81  
 aquaticum 20  
 arenicoloides 166  
 aristellum 215  
 arnecites 216  
 asperifolium 187  
 auricatum 114  
 bambusoides 48 43  
 barbinode 6  
 bergii 32  
 blepharophorum 150  
 boliviense 59  
 brachystachyum 82  
 caaguazuense 124 + 0  
 campestre 139  
 " Nees ipse 37  
 canum n. sp. 28+  
 carannasense 122  
 cayennense 27  
 Chapadense Swallen - Lata  
 chapmani 2  
 chloroticum 19  
 chnoodes 142  
 coenosum 63  
 condensatum 84  
 bulbosum 38+



168 *ambrosioides*

169 *ambrosioides*  
170 *ambrosioides*  
171 *ambrosioides*

172 *ambrosioides*

173 *ambrosioides*

174 *ambrosioides*

175 *ambrosioides*

176 *ambrosioides*

177 *ambrosioides*

178 *ambrosioides*

179 *ambrosioides*

180 *ambrosioides*

181 *ambrosioides*

182 *ambrosioides*

183 *ambrosioides*

184 *ambrosioides*

185 *ambrosioides*

186 *ambrosioides*

187 *ambrosioides*

188 *ambrosioides*

189 *ambrosioides*

190 *ambrosioides*

191 *ambrosioides*

192 *ambrosioides*

193 *ambrosioides*

194 *ambrosioides*

195 *ambrosioides*

~~ambrosioides~~ 119

cordovense 174

cyanescens 120

decipiens 64

demissum 155

diffusum 29

discrepans 196

dichotomiflorum 18

dusenii 176

echinulatum 16

elephantipes 21

eligulatum 143

emergens 123 1/2

enneaneuron 104

errabundum 124

excelsum 183

fasciculatum 9

Fiebrigii Mez not Hack. 217

flavomarginatum 46 47

fluminense 107

frondescens 78

fultum 160

geminatum 4

ghiesbreghtii 30

glabrinode 197

glabripes 45 46



glaziouii 48  
glutinosum 100  
goeldi 191  
goyazense 68  
~~gracilipes 109~~ see *trichospermum* Ekm. 174+  
grande 184  
grandifolium 198  
grumosum 181  
guianense 61  
gynerioides 182  
hebotes 157  
helobium 123  
hirsutum 34  
hirticaule 25  
hirtum 199  
hylaicum 62  
itarolumense 146 aff. *loreum*  
~~ineptum 76~~ = 75 *karstianum* unguis  
junceum 43 44 see *tricholaena*  
~~latiglume 164~~ + *elliptica* 222  
latissimum 148  
laxum 58  
leptachne 80 55  
~~leucostachya 167~~  
ligularis 45  
litigiosum 96  
longissimum 200

glaziouii 48  
glutinosum 100  
goeldi 191  
goyazense 68  
~~gracilipes 109~~ see *trichospermum* Ekm. 174+  
grande 184  
grandifolium 198  
grumosum 181  
guianense 61  
gynerioides 182  
hebotes 157  
helobium 123  
hirsutum 34  
hirticaule 25  
hirtum 199  
hylaicum 62  
itarolumense 146 aff. *loreum*  
~~ineptum 76~~ = 75 *karstianum* unguis  
junceum 43 44 see *tricholaena*  
~~latiglume 164~~ + *elliptica* 222  
latissimum 148  
laxum 58  
leptachne 80 55  
~~leucostachya 167~~  
ligularis 45  
litigiosum 96  
longissimum 200

*trichospermum* Ekm. 632  
see *trichospermum* Ekm. 174+  
Ekm.

*karstianum* unguis  
see *tricholaena*  
*elliptica* 222



loreum 144  
 luticola 57  
 macranthum 201  
 macrophyllum 149  
~~magnum 202~~ = schmantulus  
 maximum 38  
 megastachyum 203  
 " Nees ipse 204  
 megistum 205  
 micranthum 115  
 milioides 65  
 milleflorum 60  
 millegiana 101  
 missionum Ekm. 1912  
 missionum Mez not Ekm, 158. 1917  
 molinioides 69  
 molle 12  
 mucronulatum 35  
 multicaule 11  
 multirameum 167  
 najadum 218  
 nervosum 126  
 obovatum 206  
 obtusiglume 116 1/2  
 olivaceum 169  
 olyroides 207  
 ovuliferum 175  
 paludivagum 5  
 pantrichum 173

Panicum missionum Ekm. Ark. fr.  
 Bot. 11. 19. 1912. "Boupland, ad rivulum"  
 prope pradium "Almaen finlandesa"  
 26. 12. 07 n. 632. Misiones, Argent.  
 valid sp.  
 (Gr.) gracilipes Hook. Verh. Zool. Bot.  
 Ges. Wien 65: 71. 1915. fr. P. missionum  
 Ekm. 1912



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parvifolium 118  
 paucispicatum 194  
 pengennum 161  
 penicillatum 108  
 perforatum 219  
 pilcomayense 31  
 pilosum 56  
 planopteris 110  
 polychaetum 55 *leptachne*  
 polycladum 170  
 polycornum 116  
 polygonatum 54  
 polytrichum 114  
 prionitis 180  
 procurrens 209  
 protractum 156 = *pantrichum*  
 pseudisachne 125  
 pterigodium 190  
 pulchellum 179  
 pungens 145  
 pyralarium 129  
 quadriglume 33  
 racemosum 152  
 1041 m. 104  
 1042 m. 104



[illegible]

~~sandense~~ 220  
~~resbridum~~ 210  
 schenckii 71  
 schiffneri 86  
 schwackeanum 121  
 sciurotes 162  
 secundum 149 150  
 sellowii 101  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 setifolium 134  
 siccanum 135  
 sparsiflorum 15  
 spathellosum 70  
 sphaerocarpon 171  
 stagnatile 185  
 stenodes 52  
 stenophyllum 67



111. *ambrosioides*  
108. *ambrosioides*  
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stigmaeum 163  
stoloniferum 77  
*stramineum* 25+  
strigosum 165  
subjunceum 36  
subulatum 136  
superatum ~~210~~ 164  
~~sylvestre~~ 176+  
teretifolium 211  
*texanum* 15  
trachyspermum 221  
trichanthum 91  
trichoides 90  
tricholaenoides 44  
trinerve 212  
trinitii ~~210~~ 48+  
turfosum 66  
~~unilinerum~~ 178 = *missionum* Ekm.  
urvilleanum 153  
utowanaeum 1  
vaginatum 214  
validum 49  
velutinosum 13  
venezuelae 75  
versicolor 189  
virgatum 41  
viscidellum 172  
wettsteinii 102  
zizanioides 193













THE HERBARIUM,

A. S. H.  
JUN - 9 1934

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS,

KEW, SURREY.

All communications should be  
addressed to—

~~THE DIRECTOR~~

1st June, 1934.

Dear Dr. Hitchcock,

(1) Thanks for calling our attention in your letter of May 21st to the descriptions of new species of Mexican Oaks, apparently by William Trelease, in an article under the name S.F. Trelease (Fedde, Repert. vol. 33, p. 314: 1934). We are writing to Trelease ~~junior~~ on the subject.

(2) I cannot understand your statement that "species are being published in the last part of the Flora of Tropical Africa (by Stapf and Hubbard), in English without a Latin diagnosis." Mr. Hubbard tells me that, as far as he knows, vol. ix, pt. 6 (1934) contains no new species, all the new ones recognized by the authors having been published previously with Latin diagnoses in Kew Bull. 1933. Perhaps you are thinking of part 5 (1930). It is unfortunately true that Stapf did not supply Latin diagnoses for the new species in that part. At Cambridge, however, the date from which Latin diagnoses are obligatory was altered to Jan. 1, 1932 (see Cambridge Report, p. 591). Hence the names concerned are now treated as validly published under International Rules.

(3) I seem to have failed to make clear to you the bearing of International Rules ed. 3 on such cases as Panicum molle Michx. non Swartz, and Poa airoides Nutt. non Koel. Since ed. 3 has not yet appeared, the best plan will perhaps be for me to cite the relevant decisions of the Cambridge Congress and then to demonstrate how they apply to these two test cases of yours.

Decision I. Art. 51 bis (Brit. Prop. Art. 65; Rec. Syn. p. 73) treating later homonyms as illegitimate was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 605).

Decision II. Art. A51 (Brit. Prop. Art. 64; Rec. Syn. p. 71) was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 605). The second sentence reads: "The publication of an epithet in an illegitimate combination must not be taken into consideration for purposes of priority."

Decision III. Art. A56 (Brit. Prop. Art. 73; Rec. Syn. p. 81) was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 607). It reads as follows: "In cases foreseen in Art. ... the name or epithet to be rejected is replaced by the oldest legitimate name, or (in a combination) by the oldest legitimate epithet which will be in accordance with the Rules. In default of such, a new name or epithet must be chosen. Where a new epithet is required, an author may, if he wishes, adopt an epithet previously given to the group in an illegitimate combination, if there is no obstacle to its employment in the new position or sense."

Dr. A.S. Hitchcock,  
Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D.C.,  
U.S.A.



Decision IV. Art. A51 (Brit. Prop. Art. 64; Rec. Syn. p.71) was adopted at Cambridge (Report, p. 605).

The second case of illegitimacy included in Art. A51 is: "If it is a binary name published in contravention of Art . . . ., that is if its author did not adopt the earliest legitimate epithet available for the group with its particular circumscription, position and rank.

Example: Tetragonolobus Scandalida Scop. (1772) is illegitimate because Scopoli did not adopt the earliest specific epithet available, namely, siliquosus, when he transferred Lotus siliquosus L. (1759) to Tetragonolobus."

Case A. Panicum molle Michx.

1. Panicum molle Michx. (1803). Not P. molle Swartz (1788). P. molle Michx., being a later homonym of the validly published name P. molle Swartz (1788), is illegitimate (Decision I). The epithet molle used by Michaux is not taken into consideration for purposes of priority (Decision II).
2. Panicum Michauxii Poir. (1816). A legitimate name.
3. Eriochloa mollis Kunth (1829). This is treated as a new name proposed by Kunth in 1829, since it has no status as a new combination (see above, under 1). It is illegitimate since Kunth ought to have adopted the earliest legitimate epithet, Michauxii (Decision IV).
4. Eriochloa Michauxii (Poir.) Hitchc. (1908). Legitimate. The correct name for the species under Eriochloa.

Case B. Poa airoides Nutt.

1. Poa airoides Nutt. (1818). Not P. airoides Koel. 1802. Illegitimate, being a later homonym (Decision I). The epithet airoides used by Michaux in 1818 gains no priority thereby (Decision II).
2. Poa Nuttalliana Schult. (1824). A legitimate name.
3. Glyceria airoides A. Gray (1862). Not G. airoides Reichenb. (1829). Illegitimate, being a later homonym (Decision I).
4. Puccinellia airoides Wats. et Coult. (1890). Illegitimate, because Watson and Coulter ought to have adopted the earliest legitimate epithet Nuttalliana (Decision IV).
5. Puccinellia Nuttalliana (Schult.) Hitchc. (1912). Legitimate. The correct name for the species under Puccinellia.

If you will compare cases A and B with those of Cleistochloa subjuncea and Calandrinia polyandra which I have already explained in my memorandum on Cleistochloa subjuncea dated 13th February, 1934, you will find that they are entirely different in one respect. There was no previously published legitimate epithet available when Hubbard chose the name Cleistochloa subjuncea and Bentham chose the name Calandrinia polyandra! Under Decision III they were free, though not obliged, to adopt the epithets subjuncea and polyandra



respectively. But Kunth in 1829 was not free to adopt the epithet mollis under Eriochloa, since there was already available the legitimate epithet Michauxii (1816). Similarly Watson and Coulter were not free in 1890 to adopt the epithet airoides under Puccinellia, since there was already available the legitimate epithet Nuttalliana (1824). The names Eriochloa Michauxii (Poir.) Hitchc. and Puccinellia Nuttalliana (Schult.) Hitchc. are the correct ones because Hitchcock adopted in each case the earliest legitimate epithet available.

(4) As regards proposals for the Amsterdam Congress, I think everyone is waiting till the text of International Rules, ed. 3, appears. The most important subject to be dealt with is that of the "Regulations for determining types." These, in my opinion, should be built on the study of a large number of cases. I may mention my paper in Journ. Bot. 1932, 231, on the type-species of Allantoma, and a note in Kew Bull. 1934, 42, on the type of Ormocarpum Kirkii. It is only by getting experience in solving a large number of cases that we shall be able to formulate satisfactory regulations for the guidance of future workers. I will not fail to keep you informed of any proposals I may make.

(5) Our Acting Librarian, Mr. Nelmes, broke his leg at the end of January and has been away since then, which has thrown an embarrassing amount of work on my shoulders, as I am nominally responsible for the Library since Mr. Skan retired. Hence I find it difficult to spare time for answering questions on nomenclature. This letter has taken me the best part of a day to think out and write.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*J. A. Sprague*



# Martin's Itinerary

*underscored are names found on map.*

1922

Hackel



Serra da Lapa = Serra do Cipó. On automobile road  
from Belo Horizonte to Morro Velho. "Serra da  
Lapa" probably not more than 20 km from  
Belo Horizonte.

Stop at Barbacena below São João de Rey

Itumirim E F. Joazeiro near Ituba

Martius Itinerary.

RIO JANEIRO: vicinity of-- S. Anna, west; Catumbi N.W.; Sao Sebastiao  
Rio Jan|Punta do Calabonco, east end of point on which Rio is built  
Armazem do Sal north end. Ilha Grande, Ilha das Cobras, Ilha de Lagem,  
Ilha Governador, Ilha raza (grasses thick on these isls) Marambaya,  
Enchados, Vollegagnon, in bay. Corcovado--S.E.; Mato-percos, base of  
foothills of Corcovado; Valley of Laranjeiras below Corcovado, toward  
Catete. Caryoca cascade on ascent of Corcovado. Bridge over Sacco  
d'Alferes, Santa Cruz, Sao Cristavao, W.- Tijuca 4 miles past S. Crista-  
vao on main road- S.S.W. from foot of cascade 200 ft. high, on opposite  
slope, deep valley,--foot of Gavia, a granite rock close to E. bank of  
brackish Lake Camorin ( Jacarépagua) connected on S. with sea--return by  
way of plains of Sao Cristavao. Catete, Bota Fogo, bays Santa Cruz, fort  
on Pico, mt. E side of harbor S. Joao; S. Theodosio, forts N of Sugarloaf.  
S. Lourenco, mission on bay. Nitherohy Rio Jan bay/PROV. RIO DE JANEIRO  
Rio Inhumirim, empties into Rio J. bay N. Porto Estrella above mouth at  
junction of Rio Saracurina. Piedade, 4 m. N. Mandioca, Langsdorff's  
estate 3376 Paris ft. alt. in Serra de Estrella Organ Mts. Carrego  
Seco, 2260 Paris ft. alt. N.--Belmonte near Rio Piabauha, mt. rivulet,  
empt. into Rio Paraiba.--Soumidouro, half day from Paraiba, boundary  
of Rio Jan. & Minas. Returned to Rio. // LEFT RIO DE JAN. DEC. '8 for SAO  
PAULO: Campinho, 3 leag. W.; Santa Cruz W.; Sabati-- S. W.-- Serra da Ilha  
Grande, extending to Bay Angra dos Reys.--Taguahy, lake nearby. W into  
Mts. S. Joao Marcos (50 miles W of Rio)-- Relno S. of Marcos, Rio Pirahy--



Fazenda dos Negreos- [Rio Paraiba R. Paratininga, R. Turbo rise in Serra do Mar--Frequezia of Bananal on hill] (S. are several parallel chains of mts. running W--sea) Morro Formosa, third chain, Rio Jan- S. Paulo boundary.

S. PAULO: Barreiro- S. Anna das Areas (Rio Pomba, branch of R. Paraiba), -S- Serra do Paraiba--valley Tacasava--Serra Mantiqueira (runs from Minas S. behind Serra do Mar) Malada--Silveira Tacasava, last summit (going S.W.) of Serra do Mar, S. do Mantiqueira to W.† --Pajol--Rio Iripaiba bet. last spurs of S. do Mar and S. Mantiqueira-- Mineiro--Lorena (= Guaypacari)-Pto da Caxoeira, Pto do Meyra, across R. Paraiba--Guaratingueta in extensive savanna--S.W.--Nossa Senhora Aparecida--[Christmas Eve]--As Taibas--S.S.W.--Pendamhongaba. Parap- itinga, Agoa Preta, Ribeirao da Villa, streams crossed--Greater part of valley of Paraiba is campo with "Gray-green hairy grasses"-- Taubaté on flat hill, "women make mats of large Aristida"--S--Campo grande-- Sapiro do Campo--Paranangaba--S. José-Jacarehy (Rio Paraiba turns N)-- Aldea da Escada-- Tarumá --Mogy das Cruces [= Mogy]--Rio Tieté-- Nossa Senhora da Peuha--Sao Paulo--Dec. 31, 1817. // S. Paulo Jan. 1-9, 1818; vicinity of city: city in plain Piratininga. Cubatao, part of Serra do Mar. Paranagna, Cananea, seaports of S. Paulo. Curitiba -S. of city. Jaraguá 8 miles S; Canto Gallo, Swiss colony, Journey Mt. Jaraguá, S. spur of S. Mantiqueira--Jacarehy--Cutia--S. Roque--Sorocaba on Rio Sorocaba,



Sorocaba on Rio Sorocaba, fl. into R. Tietí ( Anhembi) campos  
 with short grass to S. Joao Ipanema (20 leagues S.S.W. of S. Paulo)  
 --S.W. Mt. Araasojava ( Guaraso-java) iron mt. 1000 ft., above  
 Rio Ipanema--Porto Feliz on Rio Tietí 5½ leag. N.W. of Ypanema. (Rio  
 do Pinheiros, R. Jundiahy, R. Capibaú empty into R. Tuté)--Avanhanda-  
 vussú and Itapure, waterfalls 7 leag. above junct. Tieté & Parana. Jan.  
 10, left Ypanema--N.W. Sorocaba mt. Araasojava--Ytu--N.W. crossed  
 Tieté --Jacaré--Jundiahy, extensive mt. plain with Pasp. chrysostachyus--  
 Morro de Catetuva, highest point on road--broad valley with mt. Parapixinga  
 on E.-- S. Joao de Atibaya (N. several parallel mt. chains)--Boa Vista,  
 highest 2500 ft, (Morro de Lopo 3000 ft.)--frontier S. Paulo-- Minas,  
 high mts. Morro Grande plains foot of Lopo Mt.

MINAS: Arroyae de Camanducaya--N-- Rosetta--Campinha--mt chains  
 covered with campos--Estiva--Rio Mandú -- Villa Mandú--Caldas da  
 Raniha sulphur spring [ Poças de Caldas]-- Rio Servo--S. Vicente--S.  
 Anna de Sapucahy--fazenda Sta Barbara, fine grass plain-- Lavras, Rio  
 S apucahy--valley with Serra de Paciencia on right & Serra S. Gonzalo on  
 left--Villa S. Gonzalo N.N.E. of S. Barbara-- Villa Campaúha ( Villa  
 da Princesa da Beira)--4 leagues N.W. of S. Gonzalo in comarca Rio das  
 Mortes. [Feb. 14, 1818]--Arraial do Rio Verde, on Rio Verde--Rio do  
 Peixa, near Fazenda S. Fé, comes spur of Serro Mautiqueira--4 miles  
 N of Rio Peixa, Campo Bello (here road to Villa de S. Joao do Principe  
 divides into 2 branches, the W. going by Boa Vista, Brambinho, &  
 Arraial das Lavras de Funil; E leads through Mts. Martius took E road.]



Corrego dos Piuheiros (summit of rock)--Capella de S. Antonio--  
Fazenda de Parapitinga  $\frac{1}{2}$  league from Corrego dos Pinheros, at foot of  
Serra Branca--[to left mt. of Capevary, to right Terra de Ingahy, both  
parallel to Serra Branca from S.S.W. and S. W. to N.N.E & NE. all  
branching out, nearly at right angles to Serra de Mantiqueira, the main  
range in Minas, covered with campos--3-4000 ft. with shallow valleys--  
Serra das Lettras a few miles off rich botanizing. Rio Ingahy (joins  
R. Capevary & flows into Rio Grande)-- Road to S. Joao del Rey goes  
N.N.E. over Mt. of Capevary--Rio Grande (source of which is in Mt.  
Juruoca) cataract, Ponte Nova, bridge above cataract, frontier custom  
house.

[SYSTEM OF RIVERS (EMPTYING INTO R. GRANDE) & R. PARAUAHYLA  
DESCEND FROM MTS. E, SERRA MANTIQUEIRA; N.E. SERRA NEGRA, DA CANASTRA,  
DA NARCELLA & DOS CRISTAES, form boundary between this & R. SAN FRANCISCO.]  
From crossing of Rio Grande--N.E. are hills connecting Serra de Capevary  
& Serra de Viruna--Fazenda Vittoria-- NNE over rounded mts. (not wooded)  
connecting main branches of Serra Mantiqueira that run from SE & NW--  
Rio das Mortes-- Morro de Bom-fein, last pf the high mts.--S. Joao d'El  
Rey ( Villa do Rio das Mortes) at foot of mt. Lenheiro, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from  
R. das Mortes) & on Rio Tijuco--NE on west slope of Serra do S. Jozé--  
town of S. Jozé-- fazenda Canduahy--Lagoa Doirado (from Joao d'El Rey  
to Lag. Doirada dry campos)-- chapel of S. Eustachio--fazenda Camaboao--  
crossed R. Paraopeba [to left mts. of Camaboao, then Serra Negra  
side spurs of Serra de Congonhas which lies to west of route-- crossed  
R. Congonhas flowing west.--Morro de Solidade--Arraial das Congonhas



do Campo--highest part called Chapada because flat-topped--NNE 3 leagues is faz. José Correa--Rodeio--Serra de Oiro Branco--Morro de Gravier, a continuation of Serra do Oiro Branco,--descending to Fazenda Capao-- Faz. Lana--Itacolumi-- Trepui - Villa Rica Feb. 28--Villa Rica [Ouro Preto] built on 2 hills on E slope of Oiro Preto (= Do Carmo)

// Vicinity of Villa Rica: Itacolumi, highest summit of Sa. Oiro Pretr. S slopes of which, with Morro de Villa Rica form narrow Valley, Villa Rica. To reach summit cross Rib. Oiro Preto. Itanbira, ironstone mt. with 2 peaks; Coche d'Agua; Lavras Novas; Serra do Carassa; Corrego do Vinho, a spring. Congonhas, Capao; faz. Laranjal; faz. Pires; De Prata 5 lea. N.W. of Capao. Cujabeira. Ribeirao d Oiro Preto- Morro de Villa Rica, (gold mines) runs W to W along valley of Ribeirao de Oiro Preto to Villa Passagem. Caxoeira 2 leagues from Villa Rico-- Mesquita--

SET OUT TO SEE INDIAN TRIBES [ANTHROPOPHAGI?] Mar. 31.--hamlet of Tacoaral--descending-- Passagem 1 league from Villa Rica.- (Morro S. Antonio) crossed Ribeirao do Carmo ( Rib- do Oiro Preto) ascended mt. --flat valley below is Cicade de Mariana [neighboring mines at Morro de S. Anna]--NE over steep mt. which is projection of Itacolumi--Fazenda Ourives--descended to Rio Mainaide which flows into Rio Doce. -- descended to valley--fazendas of Oiro Fino-- Dos Cristaes--of Coronel Texeira.--Ribeirao do Bacalhao--S. Anna do Ferros (= Barra do Bacalhao. Ribeirao do Bacalhao; Rio Turbo here join Rio Piranga which flows NE & joins Rib. do Carnio (Rib. Oiro Preto) After junction Rio Doce



Venda das duas Irmãs sandy gravel ground at junction of Rio Turbo  
& Rio Piranga-- Faz. Capella de S. Rita (enter region of Serro de  
Mar) crossed Serra do S. Geraldo--descending overlooked vast forest  
bounded to S. W. by Serra da Onça--wide plain between these 2 mt. chains--  
Presidio de S. Joao Baptista center of government of Coroados-- Left  
for Faz. Guidowald 5 leagues south of S. Joao Baptista Apr. 10 Aldea  
do Morro Grande- Guidowald-- on west slope Serra da Onça, part of Serra  
do Mar. Rio Xipotó rises near, flows N of fazenda and into Rio da  
Pomba. // *Return*  
Arr. de S. José Barboza, Sitio, S. Rita, Ouro fino, Mariana  
ad Ouro fino, Mariana ad Ouro Preto (21. IV.), *Apr 21* adscensus montis Itacolumi,  
Capão, Faz. Laranjal, Faz. Pires, Prata, Chapada, Serra de Deus te livre  
(da Solidade), Morro de Gravier, Ouro Preto, Morro de Villa Rica, Corrego  
d'Andrada, Rio das Velhas, Antonio Pereira, Arr. do Bento Rodrigues, *1818*  
Inficionado, Serra de Caraca, Hospicio da Mai dos Homens, Inficionado,  
Cata Preta, Arr. do Bento Rodrigues, Ouro Preto (28. IV. ad initium V). *Apr 22*  
~~Dein~~ Serra da Caxoeira, Bandeirinha, Arr. de S. Antonio da Casa branca,  
Rio das Pedras, Faz. Coxé d'agoa, S. Antonio de cima, S. Rita, Sabará,  
Morro de Valerio, Caeté (Rainha), Serra de Piedade, S. João do Morro  
grande, Cocaes, Faz. Cabo d'Agosta, Faz. Tanguê, Rio das Onças, Serra da  
Itambé, Arr. do Rio do Peixe, Morro do Gaspar Soares, Corrego das  
Lages, Soumidoiro Arr. da S. Conceição, Rio de S. Antonio, Serra Coati,  
Onça, Bom Successo, Taparoca, Arr. Tapinhoacanga, Faz. Donna Roza, Faz. Rio  
Rio do Peixe, Villa do Principe, Rancho das tres Barras, Arr. Milho  
Verde, Vão, Faz. Palmital, Rio Jequetinhonha, Tejuco (Diamantina), Lavra  
das Picas, Bandeirinha, Currallinho, Rib. do Inferno, Serviço Matta Matta,  
Serviço dos Calderões, adscensus montis Itambé da Villa (5. VI.). *not Itambé* Dein  
a Tejuco ad Serra de Mentanha, Arr. do Rio Manzo, Cangicas, Capão Grosso,  
*Diamant*  
*Mentanha* *Manzo*



Lavras

da Pindaíba, Burití, Faz. Pe do Morro, Rib. de S. Domingos, Columbí,  
Arr. de Barreiras, Rib. Curralinho, Rio Arassuahy, Rio Itamarandiba,  
*(Minas Gerais?)*  
Piedade, Villa Bom Successo (Fanado), Bem Posto, Quartel do Alto dos  
*June 13* Boys, 13. VI. ad Arr. da Chapada, *agua* Agoa-Suja, Arr. *Sucuriuh* Sucuriuh d'acima, Agoada  
Nova, Morro de Agoada Nova, Gupiara (Calhao), Corr. de S. Anna, S. Domingos,  
*July 4* 4. VII. iter ultra Faz. de S. Joaquim, trans Rio Jequetinho, Porto dos  
Angicos in Sertão ad Morro Retondo, Munbucas, Bananal, Serra do Grão Mogol,  
Itacambirussú, Faz. Congonhas do Campo, Faz. Joaquim Pereira, Arr. de  
*July 12-17, 1818* Formigas (12.--17. VII.), Serra de Vicente (Cabeceira do Rio dos Boys),  
Rib. Riachão, Contendas (per tres hebdomades), Campos Geraes de S. Felipe,  
*Aug 12* Faz. Tamanduá (12. VIII.), Tapera, Rio S. Francisco, Faz. Capão, Faz.  
Mangahi, Pedras da Cruz (de baixo), Porto de Salgado, trans Rio S. Fran-  
*Sept 1* cisco ad Brejo de Salgado (usque 1. IX.), Serra de Salgado, mons Itabira-  
sava, Faz. Sumidouro, Rio das Pedras, Serra das Araras, Sete Lagoas, Agoa  
Doce, Rib. Patos, Rib. dos Boys, Yhá, Rio Caranhonha, Vão do Paranán, Faz.  
do Rio Fermoze, Rib. Paratinga, Contagem de S. Maria, civit. Goyaz Faz.  
de S. Roque, Serra do Meio, civit. Minas Geraes Contagem de S. Maria, Faz.  
do Rio Fermoze, Rib. Juquery, Rio Fermoze, ultra Caranhonha prov. Bahia  
*Sept 24* (olim ad Pernambuco pertin.) Arr. Caranhonha (usque 24. IX.) trans Rio  
S. Francisco ad Malhada, Faz. Curralinho, Faz. Pe da Serra, Serra dos Montes  
Altos, Faz. Carnaibas, Paxaú, Serra da Gamelleira, Serra de *castete* Cayteté, Hospicio,  
Cayteté (Villa nova do Principe), Faz. Joazeiro, Faz. da Lagoa d'Aguda,  
Serra de Joazeiro, Faz. Tapera, Villa Velha, Rio Brumado, Serra do Rio de  
*Oct 17 1818* Contas, Villa do Rio de Contas (usque 17. X.), Serra da Villa Velha,  
Morro Retondo, Rib. Brumadinho, Caza de Telha, Faz. Secca, Serra das Leges,  
Rib. Peruaguazinho, Sincorá, Serra de Sincorá, Faz. Carabatos, Olho d'Agoa,



Rib. Jacaré, Arr. de Maracás, Faz. Rio Secco, Tapera, Villa da Pedra  
Branca, Curralinho, Genipapo, Salgado, Catingas, Torto, Rio Paraguassú,  
Porto de S. Feliz, Villa de Cachoeira, Engenho da Ponte (7. XI.), Itapar-  
ica, Bahia (10. XI.--11. XII.), navi ad Ilheos, Rio Fundão, Rio Itahype, Almada, Lagoa de Almada, Villa de S. Pedro de Alcantara (As Ferradas).



From Silveira's

1880  
2  
13  
The first of the series of the ...  
...  
...  
...  
...





GROUP OF SOUTH AMERICAN MARSH DEER

Hall of American Mammal Habitat Groups (Hall 16)

Marshall Field Brazilian Expedition, 1926. Taxidermy by Leon L. Pray. Background by Charles A. Corwin



*From Silveiras*



GROUP OF SOUTH AMERICAN MARSH DEER  
Hall of American Mammal Habitat Groups (Hall 16)  
Marshall Field Brazilian Expedition, 1926. Taxidermy by Leon L. Pray. Background by Charles A. Corwin



Desmazies



Mts. of Brazil

C

Aguilhas Negras, Itatiaia <sup>metr</sup> 2,994  
Bandeira <sup>syenite</sup>

Pyrenees in Goyaz <sup>2,890 m</sup> (reported to be higher)

Caparaó Minas 2,798 m. feldspar-  
Quartz de Cristal greiss

Serra do Papagaio Mantiqueira, Minas) 2,274

~~Felds~~

Mantiqueira, except Ibitipoca  
is feldspar mostly greiss.

Lower part of quartzite  
& meta to 2000 M.: Serra  
Branca, Itacoluna, Botafogo (Copa-  
mina), Diamantina

Areas of the supposed feldspar  
are richer in iron with higher iron  
content than  
regions of quartzite.



Flora Itatiaia less rich than that  
of Cipó, Caraca or Primavera.  
Campos do Jordão, in Mantiqueira  
offers less than Itacolomi, Sbt.  
apoca.

For batany, high & sandy camp  
for <sup>sandy</sup> ~~sandy~~ camps or all ocean.

Summits of mts not well known  
for want of continuous records.

Rainy & dry seasons much less marked at high altitudes

Go to falls of Afores in Rio S Francisco. Go from Pernambuco city to Garanhuns on end of line; there take auto line to falls.

Cold windy foggy weather any  
time of year in mts called  
corrubiana in Minas. Heights  
are paradise in settled weather &  
inferno frio during corrubiana.

Serra do Caparaó, <sup>(gneiss)</sup> between Foz  
 Espírito Santo & Minas - nearest  
 city Muniz Freire, Esp. Santo.

[Porto Mascarenhas on Rio de  
foot of Serra Espigão on Ry from  
city Espírito Santo. looks good]

Take Rf around falls to Jatoba on  
Rio S. Francisco and then boat  
up river to Petrolina-Joazeiro.



(4)

(\*) upper part peaty, little value for  
a grain.

[Use Bono for furniture polish]

Schwacke collected in Caparaó

Highest point of Caparaó is  
Pico da Bandeira, - another  
to north is Pico da Chibata.

~~East~~ West of P. Bandeira is  
P. do Cristal, in Minas. Goes down  
to 4407 suddenly. Any season  
may have frost. Ice in June July.

~~8800~~  $\frac{8800}{5} = 1760$   $\frac{1760}{5} = 352$   $\frac{352}{5} = 70.4$   
44

At higher altitudes are Campos do Caparaó.  
These have been over for pasture.

No long dense but vegetation is  
short. Low in height, & ground  
does not hold water. Most  
interesting flora of Caparaó is that  
of campos, with *Chusquea purifolia* &  
*C. baculifera* Schreb.

Collid. Chusqueal



~~In these chusqueas are some~~  
~~species~~ is *Danthonia montana*  
(also from Laguna mt). Chusqueas  
begin at 1600 meters

~~At foot near foot of mts~~  
Popular belief that there is  
an enchanted lake where is  
a grass ~~with appearance of~~  
~~rice grass in gold instead~~  
~~of in earth~~ in whose  
roots are found gold instead  
of earth.

Sr. Vicente Visconcellos  
Lives on Serra do Caparaó

Caparaó - Pico da Bandeira

2.884

Aguilhas Negras (black fingers)

highest point of Itatiaia 2824.

highest point of Petrópolis 2830.

ascend from Petrópolis in Feb.

cold + snow on summit in Feb.

7900 highest - 22° 7' lowest

Serra Famosa de Freitas, ~~also~~  
Macieiras de Lima, Itatiaia (who kept  
temp. record)



Dracnactura + vicinity 6  
Stambe 1816 m. - grape cult.



Vaccaria 870

Chapeo do Sol

São José de Almeida

Itaculapuy 1.752

---

Nelson de Renna  
- a Terra Mineira

Prunheiro de Mello & Comp  
Rio 1923



ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE AGRICULTURA  
E  
VETERINARIA  
— DO —

Estado de Minas Geraes

VIÇOSA

Viçosa, Minas Geraes.

Sep't 18, 1924.

Mrs. Agnes Chase,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Chase:

Your letter of Aug. 22 " reached us on Sep't 14".  
I am replying by return mail to let you know that we are in touch  
by correspondence. If I wait till the next boat the letter would  
probably get to Washington after you had sailed.

I think your best method of handling the matter is  
to prepare the letters of introduction to American families and  
mail them to the American Consul, No 109, Av. Rio Branco, Rio  
de Janeiro, with instructions to hold them for you until you call  
for them, about March or April. Apparently from your itinerary,  
we will be back at Viçosa when you get this far south.

When you get into the highlands of Brazil you will  
have a gay time getting oriented. A lot of the locality names  
and even names of serras have changed since Martius's time. For  
instance, at present, the old residents in what Martius calls the  
Serra da Lapa are absolutely ignorant of what the name stands for.  
In a more or less general way it is covered by the name of Serra  
do Cipó. When you get into the region around Lavras you will be  
in the highlands north west of Rio de Janeiro. When you get to  
Bello Horizonte you will be more or less central to a large region  
covered by Martius. The Lagoa Santa to which you refer is doubt-  
less the one near which Pedro Lund is buried. This can be easily  
reached from Bello Horizonte and at Lagoa Santa there is a good  
hotel conducted by an English family. It is only about sixty or  
seventy kilometers from Bello Horizonte and can be reached by a good  
automobile road. It is a favorite picnicing place for Bello Hor-  
izontians.

When you strike Viçosa you will be in a region that  
is almost untouched either by foreigners or by nationals.

One of the best works that you have probably already  
browsed over but in case you have not, you should see, is Col.  
Burton's "The Highlands of Brazil". Altho it was published nearly  
seventy years ago you will find it today one of the best pieces of  
information on this region.

We are asking our daughter, Effie, who lives at  
Gainesville, Florida, under the "assumed" name of Mrs. Robert T.  
Hargrave, to ~~xxxx~~ loan you Vols. I and II of "Memorias chorogra-  
ficas" by Alvaro A. da Silveira. In case you do not have time to  
cull from them what you find of special value before sailing, you  
can take them with you and have them on the high seas, and return

Automobile road from Belo Horizonte to Serra do Cipó (Lagoa Santa) - road  
specimens Serra do Cipó (Lagoa Santa) - road  
more than 20 km. from B.H.

wrote



them when you get back to Washington. I would suggest that you also write to Effie, as our letters to the States are sometimes considerably delayed in transit. If she could lend you her knowledge of Portuguese at the same time, you would find it of great service. I doubt whether she can ~~be~~ induced to part with it.

// Apparently from a map distributed by the "Irving National Bank" (New York) you can reach Joazeiro by rail from São Salvador. And apparently also by water from Sergipe. But the Serra do Rancador would probably take more time than you have at your disposal.

When you get as far south as Rio de Janeiro, you will undoubtedly hear considerable about Pico ~~Itatiaia~~ Itatiaia, which is on the boundary between Minas and São Paulo. Also the wonders of the flora of Campos Jordão, but these have been so frequently combed by botanists and pseudo botanists that it seems to me that it would be more profitable to take Pico das Bandeiras, which is also claimed to be the highest peak, but lies a very considerable distance to the north of Rio de Janeiro. It is far less known because there has been very little incentive for private exploitation. This peak is located between Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo. It is not at all difficult to reach and explore by those who know how.

Dr. Lisboa was just in, and he says that ~~an~~ an automobile road is being built from Bello Horizonte to Morro Velho, passing by the Serra do Cipó, which appears to be a part of region formerly known as the Serra da Lapa. From this I imagine that a part of the region known as the Serra da Lapa can be seen from Bello Horizonte and is probably not more than twenty kilometers away.

Trusting that this letter will catch you before you get out of Washington, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*P. H. Rolfs*

P. H. Rolfs, Director.

PHR:C



Estado de Minas Geraes

VIÇOSA

Viçosa, Minas Geraes.

Oct. 16, 1924.

Mrs. Agnes Chase,  
American Consulate,  
Rio de Janeiro.

My dear Mrs. Chase:

Your letter of Sep't 23" reached us on Oct. 10".

It seems to me that your most economical way of handling the expedition will be to take up Pernambuco and Bahia first, that being the more tropical region, it is likely to be farther advanced. At the present time, up here at Viçosa there is only a minor showing of grasses. Doubtless those that are present would be very interesting specimens. Then as the season advances you can work southward and undoubtedly find a lot of very fine collecting in each of the localities. February, March and April are the months when it seems to me the largest number of species are in good condition for collecting in the "highland" region.

At Recife, Pernambuco there are two young North Americans who are probably not on the list that you have from Washington. Mr. R. M. Dickey, a Texan, and Mr. Chas. A. Soper. These are both with the Singer Sewing Machine Co., and in this way you can easily get in contact with them. Mr. Dickey was formerly employed in the Department of Agriculture of Minas Geraes, doing what amounted to County Agent work in the United States. They are both of them nice young men and trust worthy. We are writing them, telling them that you are expecting to be up there. You will find that they will be willing and able to give you much assistance in getting started.

Mr. J. C. Putnam is with the Singer Company also, but his headquarters are in Rio. He is on the road a great deal and so there is no certainty of meeting him. His sister was for one year at the head of the Methodist Missionary School at Bello Horizonte. Since that time she has spent a year in the States and is now at Riberão Preto, Estado de São Paulo, teaching in the Methodist Missionary School there. Mr. Putnam's Rio address is 63 Ouvidor, with the Singer Company.

Mr. W. E. Embry, 109 Av. Rio Branco, American Commercial Attaché, is a graduate of the Fla. University, and will be glad to do anything for you he can.

About two blocks away from the Hotel Estrangeiros is the Collegio Bennett. There you will find Miss Ferguson, Miss Maude Mathis, and Miss Perkinson. The latter is the head of the Woman's Missionary work in Brasil, of the Methodist Church. I would suggest that you ask Miss Perkinson to give you the names and addresses of the missionaries and other Methodist ladies in the localities you are likely to visit.



Miss Helen Vogler is conducting <sup>y.W.C.A.</sup> a cafeteria, at Largo Carioca 11. This is very close to the Avenida Rio Branco, just back of the Hotel Avenida-.

At Juiz de Fora there is a Methodist School known as "O Granberry". Rev. W. H. Moore is Director (President), and naturally is very much occupied with his work. I am giving you a note of introduction to Rev. Chas. A. Long, who is Presiding Elder of the Carangola District, but lives at Juiz de Fora. As Mr. Long traverses practically all of this portion of the Zona da Mata he can give you lots of local and valuable information in regard to ways of getting around and doubtless give you some letters to families in localities you wish to visit. Mrs. Long makes many of the trips with Mr. Long so she also is quite well acquainted with the inhabitants of the district. Among our acquaintances they are most certain to be able to help you in the way of getting hotel accommodations or rooming place and board. There are quite a number of people in Juiz de Fora who speak English, so you will have less difficulty in that direction than when you get further into the interior. Two other American teachers at O Granberry are Mr. Weaver and Mr. Carr.

From Juiz de Fora, I think you had best make your way over to Lavras. When you get over there you will find a whole bunch of people who not only can, but will be anxious, to help you. The Presbyterian School known as the "Escola Evangelica" is located there. Dr. Gammon, a Virginian, is Director of the Escola. Prof. Hunnicutt, a Georgian, is Director of the Escola Agricola de Lavras, a part of the Esc. Evan. Dr. Roberts is in charge of the Veterinary Department and was formerly professor in the North Carolina Agricultural College. Prof. Wheelock is from Iowa. Prof. Knight is also from Iowa, and has studied in Wisconsin. Miss Tannehill is in charge of the Ladies' work at the Escola Evan.

Rev. J. Marion Sydenstricker is located at Cliveira, about half a day's ride by train from Lavras, on the way to Bello Horizonte. This would be a nice locality to visit en route, if you can make good connections. I think the Sydenstrickers, and the Davis family are probably the only North Americans at Cliveira. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Dr. Gammon.

At Bello Horizonte you will find a number of persons who can be of service to you. Dr. Daniel de Carvalho, the Secretary of Agriculture, speaks good English, and is a very wide awake young man. You will be able to talk to him very easily without an interpreter. Dr. Alvaro Silveira is probably the best Systematic Botanist we have in Minas. Unfortunately he has not given much attention to the classification of grasses, but I believe he has described some eighty odd species of "~~Euri~~ "Eriocaulaceas". He speaks and understands very little English. It would pay you to get an interpreter and talk with him as he has botanized in practically all of the nooks and corners you want to visit.

There are two missionary schools at Bello Horizonte.



-3-

(Collegio Isabelle Hendrix, Rua Espirito Santo, 605)

The Methodist, Miss Emma Christine, Directora, and the Baptist School, known as Collegio Baptista, on the edge of the city. W. A. R. Morgan is the Director. Miss Christine and her associates, Miss Jarrett, Miss Morgan, and Miss Johnson, will be able to help you in getting located. And doubtless be able to help you in the way of getting an interpreter when you need one. If they know when you are coming, some one of them will doubtless meet you at the station and have them to secure your room before, <sup>otherwise</sup> the hotels would be pretty certain to "be sorry that they were full". The good ladies at the Collegio Isabelle Hendrix will be unable to help you very much in the way of telling you where to go or how to get to your collecting grounds. The public park, right in the city, is a pretty good place for a start. Then for a little longer excursion in the direction of the "Pico", offers some very good collecting. You can take a carriage to the Caixa de Agua and then branch off to the right, and find some pretty good grass flora after you get through the small timber. Or by following the bridle path until you come to the Morro Velho fence, and then turning to the right you will find quite a little stuff. Another good excursion is out to "Acaba Mundo", in the direction of Lagoa Secca, practically all of this distance can be made with a carriage. In almost every direction around Bello Horizonte you will find good grass collecting as soon as you get out of the matto and get into what is called the campo, (scattering trees with no shrubby undergrowth.).

Mr. W. A. R. Morgan is conducting more or less of a farm in connection with the Collegio Baptista. The bonde "Florista" running in the direction of the station <sup>(railway)</sup> takes you right by the Collegio Baptista. Mr. Morgan is a very busy man but will be able to give you some time to help you in your investigations. Mr. J. R. Allen is out of town a good deal, but if he happens to be in town will help you in a good many ways. He is a traveling evangelist and knows much of the matto region quite well from that standpoint. Mr. O. P. Maddox also is a traveling evangelist and likewise knows the matto region quite well.

Two Brazilian ladies, first straight good friends of ours, that speak English quite well are Dona Amelia ~~Monteiro~~ Monteiro, and Dona Ignacia Guimaraes. The latter spent two years at Nashville and would be delighted to talk to some one fresh from the United States. Incidentally, you should make it a point to meet one or both of these ladies very soon after you arrive ~~it~~, because it would be decidedly to your advantage. They belong to the best families of Bello Horizonte and an acquaintance with them would assure the natives that you were not entirely "demented". Incidentally I might mention that all of the men I have mentioned have wives, and some of them good large families.

Lagoa Santa can be easily reach by automobile from Bello Horizonte. This is where Pedro Lund is buried, and where he did a great deal of collecting. There is an English family there, that keep a hotel. Miss Lucy Belle Morgan or Dona Amelia Monteiro can tell you about the hotel and the proprietor. I do not know the name. The region around Lagoa Santa is more or less a campo formation.



By the time you get through with Bello Horizonte and environs, we expect to be back from the States, and then you can take in the Vigosa region. It appears to me that there is a better grass flora here than in the other regions that you have visited. However, my observations are merely those of an amateur. You should give yourself considerable time for this region as it appears to be a large floral region that has not yet received much attention from <sup>of grasses</sup> real botanists. Of course Dr. Bailey made a collection here and Dr. Alvaro Silveira has also been here but his interests have been with other families.

We are enclosing a number of letters of introduction to various people, so that you will have some contact in all of the places I have mentioned. Maybe after you get into your work we will have a chance to exchange correspondence. When you come to Vigosa, we shall want you to stay at our house, so that you can have the best facilities the region offers for collecting and drying specimens,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,



P. W. Relfe, Director.

PHR:C



American Grasses (incl. introduced species)  
not in Herb. Calif. Acad. Sci., 1945.

-1-

Aegilops

cylindrica

Agropyron

albicans  
griffithsii  
semicostatum  
trichophorum  
vulpinum

Agrostis

bakeri  
blasdalei  
hendersoni  
nigra  
pallens

Alopecurus

creticus  
saccatus

Amphicarpum

muhlenbergianum

Andropogon

cabanisii  
campyloracheus  
divergens  
exaristatus  
longiberbis  
maritimus  
perangustatus  
subtenuis  
tracyi  
wrightii

Anthoxanthum

gracile

Aristida

condensata  
curtisii  
floridana  
gyrans

Aristida (cont'd)

patula  
ramosissima  
rhizomophora  
simpliciflora  
tenuispica

Avena

byzantina  
hookeri  
nuda

Bouteloua

eludens

Brachiaria

extensa

Bromus

aleutensis  
secalinus

Calamagrostis

bolanderi  
californica  
canadensis  
macouniana  
crassiglumis  
densa  
foliosa  
lactea  
perplexa  
porteri

Calamovilfa

curtisii

Cenchrus

barbatus

Chloris

chloridea  
floridana  
latisquamea  
preiurii  
subdolichostachya  
texensis



Coridochloa

Cortaderia

rudiuscula  
selloana

Ctenium

floridanum

Cymbopogon

citratus

Digitaria

floridana  
gracillima  
panicea  
pauciflora  
serotina  
simpsoni  
subcalva  
texana  
villosa

Echinochloa

paludigena

Elymus

ambiguus  
strigosus  
condensatus  
pubens  
flavescens  
giganteus  
hirtiflorus  
salina  
virginicus  
australis  
intermedius  
submuticus

Eragrostis

acuta  
frankii  
brevipes  
lutescens  
spicata  
suaveolens  
swalleni  
tracyi

Erianthus

ravennae  
strictus

Eriochloa

michauxii  
procera

Festuca

dasyclada  
ligulata  
rubra  
commutata  
heterophylla  
lanuginosa  
sororia

Glyceria

arkansana  
erecta  
otisii

Gymnopogon

chapmanianus

Gynerium

sagittatum

Hordeum

adscendens  
montanense

Hyparrhenia

rufa

Leptochloa

chloridiformis

Lolium

strictum  
subulatum

Luziola

bahiensis  
peruviana



Manisuris

altissima  
tesselata  
tuberculosa

Muhlenbergia

arsenei  
brachyphylla  
curtisetosa  
dubia  
glabriflora  
involuta  
lindheimeri  
longiligula  
sylvatica

Neyraudia

reynaudiana

Oryzopsis

hendersoni

Panicum

aculeatum  
annulum  
arenicoloides  
bartowense  
breve  
calliphyllum  
chapmani  
combsii  
concinnius  
curtifolium  
deamii  
flavovirens  
glabrifolium  
havardii  
hillmani  
languidum  
malacon  
mattamuskeetense  
neuranthum  
nudicaule  
ovinum  
pampinosum  
patentifolium  
perlongum  
polycaulon  
pseudopubescens  
scoparioides  
shastense  
sphagnicola  
tenue

Pappaphorum

mucronulatum

Paspalum

acuminatum  
bifidum  
dissectum  
giganteum  
hartwegianum  
minus  
monostachyum  
paucispicatum  
rigidifolium  
supinum

Pennisetum

macrostachyum

Poa

curta  
involuta  
languida  
lettermani  
macroclada  
paludigena  
paucispicula  
tracyi  
wolfii

Polypogon

australis

Puccinellia

rupestris

Reimarochloa

oligostachya

Saccharum

ciliare

Sacciolepis

Setaria

nigrirostris  
villosissima

Sorghastrum

secundum



Spartina

bakeri

Sphenopholis

filiformis

Sporobulus

macrus  
teretifolius  
tharpii

Stipa

avenacioides  
curvifolia  
latiglumis  
porteri

Tragus

berteronianus

Triodia

buckleyana  
congesta  
drummondii  
eragrostoides

Trisetum

aureum  
melicoides  
montanum  
pennsylvanicum

Triticum

compactum  
polonicum  
spelta

Uniola

paniculata

~~Willkommia~~

~~sermentosa~~

Zizania

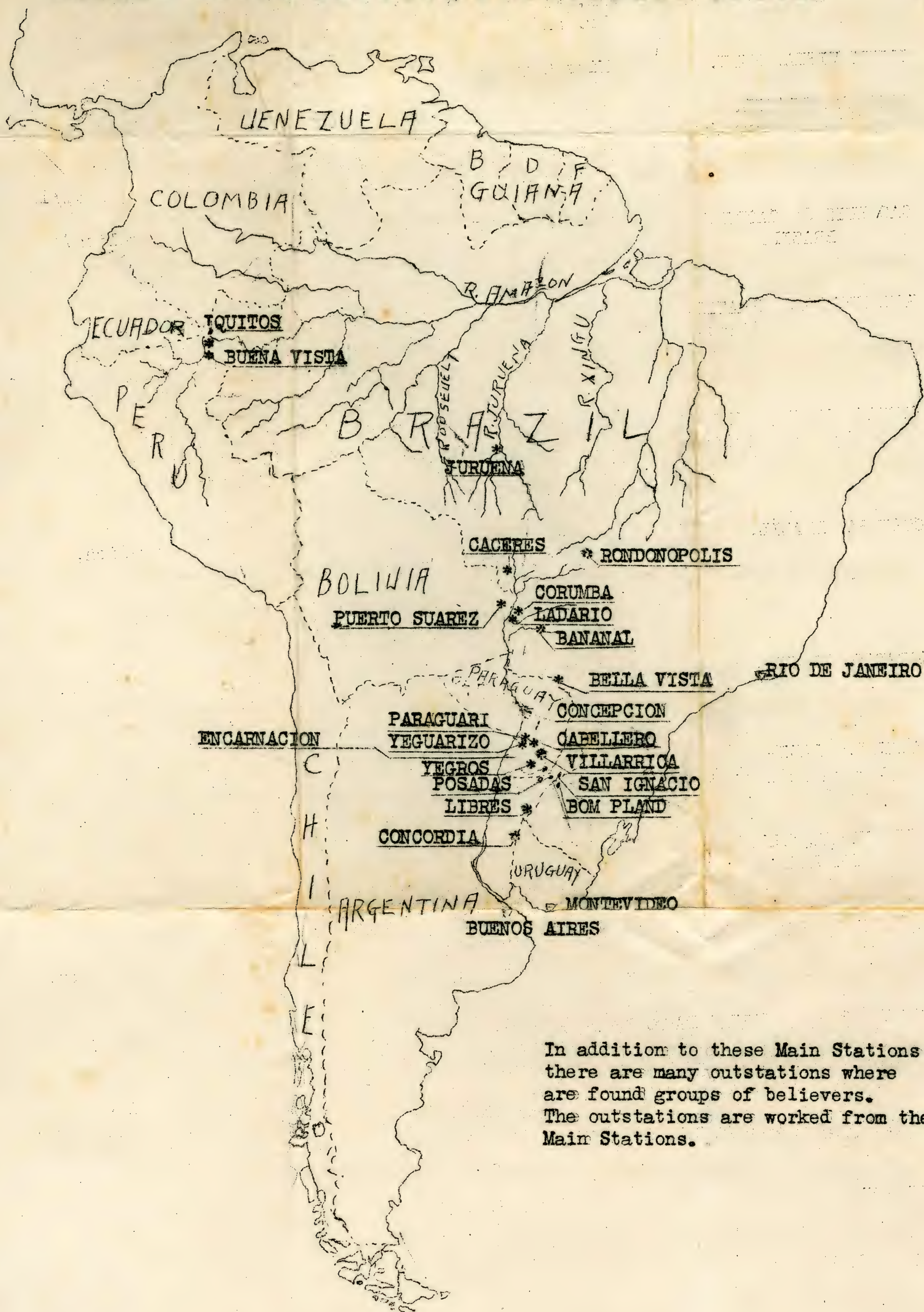
texana

Zizianopsis

microstachya



SOUTH AMERICA  
Showing Stations of  
INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION.



In addition to these Main Stations there are many outstations where are found groups of believers. The outstations are worked from the Main Stations.

(See other side for Names and Addresses of Missionaries.)



# NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MISSIONARIES.

\* ON FURLOUGH.  
N.B.--Rio, Montevideo, Buenos Aires are not Stations, but are only shown as Port Cities.

STATION.	MISSIONARIES.	ADDRESS.
IQUITOS, PERU.	Rev. and Mrs. A. Battray Hay *Mr. and Mrs. John MacD. MacKinnon Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault	Mision Evangelica Casilla 156, Iquitos, Peru. (via Belem. Same as Iquitos.
BUENA VISTA, PERU.	Miss Olive E. Roberts.	
JURUENA, BRAZIL. (Nhambiquara Indians)	Rev. and Mrs. Arthur F. Tylee Mr. Albert E.W. McDowell Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hasker Miss Mildred P. Kratz, R. N.	(c/o Messrs Mattoso Mattos (Caixa 29, (Guyaba, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
SAO LUIZ de CACHERES BRAZIL.	Mr. Chas. W.J. Harris	(Missao Evangelica, (Sao Luiz de Caceres, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
RONDONOPOLIS, BRAZIL. (Bororo Indians)	Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Thomas Mr. Alex. L. Hatcheson	(Missao Evangelica, (Rondonopolis, (via Guyaba, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
PUERTO SUAREZ, BOLIVIA. (Chiquitano Indians)	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Decker Mr. George T. Faight Miss Alice Nyboer Miss Helen O. Weld	(Iglesia Evangelica, (Puerto Suarez, (Bolivia. (
CORUMBA, BRAZIL.	Rev. and Mrs. Isaac W. Clark *Mr. E. W. Halverson Rev. Thos. C. Lindores Miss La Reine E. Lyon, R. N. Miss Elmer A. Orphal	(Missao Evangelica, (Caixa 28, (Corumba, (Matto Grosso, (Brazil.
LADARIO, BRAZIL.	Rev. Edward Haugh	(Caixa de Correio 28, (Corumba, Matto Grosso, (Brazil.
BANANAL, BRAZIL. (Terena Indians.)	Mr. and Mrs. William Hunrichs Miss C. Cameron	(Visconde de Taunay, (Bananal, Miranda, (Matto Grosso, Brazil.
BELLA VISTA, BRAZIL & PARAGUAY.	Mr. & Mrs. F. Ernest Diem	(Mision Evangelica, (Bella Vista, Brazil. (via Concepcion.
CONCEPCION, PARAGUAY.	*Mr. E. W. White Mrs. E. W. White Miss Alma Huelllein	(Mision Evangelica, (Casilla 9, Concepcion, (Paraguay. (via Asuncion.
CABELLERO & YEGUARIZO, PARA.	Native Pastors.	
PARAGUARI, PARAGUAY.	Rev. George Jennings.	(Mision Evangelica, (Paraguari, Paraguay.
COM PLANO, ITRES & CONCORDIA, ARGENTINE.	Native Pastors.	
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ENCARNACION, PARAGUAY.	Rev. and Mrs. John Wilson	(Mision Evangelica, (Encarnacion, Paraguay.
SAN IGNACIO, ARGENTINE	Mr. and Mrs. James Cunningham	(Mision Evangelica, (San Ignacio, (Misiones, Argentina.
POSADAS, ARGENTINE. (HEADQUARTERS & TOWN)	Rev. and Mrs. John Hay Misses Helen M. Hay & Selma J. Nelson & Mr. J. E. O'Shanahan	(Casa Matriz, Isaru, (Casilla 11, Posadas, (Misiones, Argentina.



St Hilaire, Voyage dans les provinces  
Saint Paul & St Catherine Paris 1851  
pt 4 Voy Interieur du Bresil  
LC

pt 2 Voy Secteur des Diamans et  
littoral du Bresil 1833

pt 3 Guyaz 1847

pt 1 Rio de Janeiro et Minas Geraes  
1830

St Hilaire accompanied Duc de Luxem-  
bourg, ambassador of France to Brazil 1816





Xmas Greetings:- P.H. Robb and Clarence

1939



I hope this gives you a sandwich  
a great big one. Have written you  
several times but never set a reply.  
I know you've not forgotten us!  
We love you lots. Papa went getting  
my younger. It's quite grey - just a  
yellow - in between grey - Not nice like  
Mama's or Papa's. Write soon, soon!



OCTOBER, 1931

# INLAND SOUTH AMERICA



A Ucayali Girl in Her Richest Jewelry—With Painted  
Cheeks, Nose Ornament, and Mouth Ornament  
of Beaten Silver.



## Inland South America Missionary Union, Inc.

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*First Vice-President*

J. HARVEY BORTON

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orders to:—Rev. Joseph A. Davis, 113 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.*

*Field Headquarters: Posadas, Argentina; General Director, REV. JOHN HAY.*



## Praise is Offered:

1. For the answer to prayer and sending in of funds to take out the new party of missionaries to South America.
2. For the answer to prayer in the receiving of sufficient gifts to the General Fund during the summer to pay allowances on the Field.
3. For conversions in the Iquitos section.
4. For blessings on the deputation work of Mrs. A. F. Tylee in the Middle West.

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1. For the meeting of the General Council in New York, commencing October twenty-sixth.
2. That the financial needs of the General Fund may be met.
3. For funds to bring home missionaries waiting on the Field for their furlough.
4. For new missionaries just arrived in South America: that they may be given ability to learn the new language; and that they may become accustomed to the new climate and new peoples.
5. For evangelization of Indians on the Ucayali River.
6. For the healing and convalescence of the sick ones in the mission.
7. For a revival in South America.

## News Notes

A party of new missionaries sailed from New York for the work in South America on October the eighth, on the steamer, "Benedict." Their first stop will be Para, Brazil. At that point they will tranship to a river steamer and will travel three weeks up the Amazon River to Iquitos, Peru. There they will train and make ready to engage in the work of evangelization at the headwaters of the Amazon.

A General Council Meeting with delegates in attendance from Great Britain, Canada, and South America will be held at 113 Fulton St., New York City, commencing Monday, October 26, 1931.

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## The Annual Special Prayer Week

Again this year we are setting aside the week October 19-25 to prayer for the evangelization of South America. Our special request is for wisdom and God's leading in the General (International) Council Meeting to be held in New York at 113 Fulton Street, commencing October 26th. Our friends are asked to specially lay aside one day of the week of prayer for intercession.

It is hoped that local councils and prayer circles will make every effort to gather together in one place for one evening. Where there are no such groups, our friends are requested to set aside a night for prayer in their homes or in their own closets. A suggested program for the evening is for someone to read the prayer requests as outlined in copies of the Bulletin and Magazine so that intercession may be definite. Inland South America is calling for evangelization in our generation. Prayer will bring to pass this desired end.

## Letter From Christine Cameron

Visconde de Taunay, Matto Grosso.

It is now some time since I have written you a letter, but owing to the intense heat very little has been accomplished in the way of letterwriting. I do not remember ever having suffered so much with the heat during the nearly eleven years that I have been in Brazil. And this afternoon, were it not for the typewriter, I could not write these few lines. One's hand just sticks to the paper and to use a familiar expression, "it gets on your nerves." Yet with all "He giveth me strength as my day."

January 20th I was disturbed from my peaceful slumbers at 3:30 by a voice shouting the name of Mr. Hunrichs and then my name "for the love of God" to attend a man bitten by a snake. The dogs barked and barked and then the man remained outside the gate so I got up and asked him what he wanted. Then I dressed and went out—it was still dark. I went to the gate and asked him who he was, etc. He brought a horse along for me to ride and he saddled it. I called the boy who works here and off we went, the man leading the horse as the road was bad, and the boy following behind. As I mounted the horse I noticed that the man's breath smelt of liquor. Mr. Hunrichs was away that night. I gave an injection for snake bite (rattle snake). The man who was bitten had been invited to play an instrument at a feast that night, and had come a distance of about 23 miles, but before he arrived at the house the snake had bitten him. When I arrived he was already vomiting and had pain in his heart. The people of Ipegue were dancing in front of the house where the feast was and many were standing looking on. The man who had given the feast, a black man, had years ago had the missionaries holding meetings in his home. "And ye will not come to me that ye might have life."

To celebrate my birthday I invited 15 boys of my class in Sunday school, those who attended this year, to have dinner at the Mission. Twelve of them came, one of the 15 being sick, one away, and the third, evidently did not care to come. The boy who works here joined them, although he did not belong to the class. We had dried beef, rice, beans, mandioca, squash, and cooked fruit with plenty of sugar for dessert, then black coffee. Patricio, one of the class, has been teaching them this year. He set the table and served the others. We had our dinner together later. Before dinner they had games and for prizes I used a few of the articles that the Ladies' Bible Class had sent out with Mr. Anderson. After dinner they took the organ outside and we had musical chairs, other games, and finally we sang hymns.

Suddenly there came a shower of rain and we all hurried to the house each carrying something. On the way, quite near the house, a great big snake came gliding along apparently after or behind one of the boys. There was a cry of "coichoi," which means snake in the Terena language. I ran for my stick but I was just too late, as the boy who was being followed by the snake was just striking it. Of course I had to use my stick on it too. It was about a meter and a half long, and a poisonous one.



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Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Clark will be holding meetings during October and the first part of November in Philadelphia, Westchester and Media, Pennsylvania; in Leesburg, Fairton, Woodstown, Sea Isle City, and Runnemede in New Jersey; and in Corona, New York.

Mrs. Arthur F. Tylee is doing deputation work in the Middle West, and will visit Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Missouri.

In the early part of 1931, an evangelistic trip was made down the Ucayali River, one of the sources of the Amazon in Peru, during which a total number of twenty-one meetings were held and twenty-five hundred people were preached to. Pictures of some of the Indians that can be met with, on or near the Ucayali River, are printed in the present bulletin.

### A New Book

## THE CHALLENGE OF AMAZON'S INDIANS

By

MRS. ARTHUR F. TYLEE

*Introduction by*

REV. KENNETH MACKENZIE



An Account of Missionary Work Amongst the Nhamibiquara Indians and of the Life and Martyrdom of Arthur Francis Tylee.

Price 75c Postpaid

at

INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION, INC.

Rev. Joseph A. Davis, Secretary

113 Fulton Street

New York, N. Y.

CARDBOARD COIN CONTAINERS—We will send these cards with the book to those who so request it in their order. They may be filled out and returned at convenience.

## A Soul Saved Through the Bible of a Priest

Mrs. Isaac Wesley Clark

When Mr. Clark and I went to Albuquerque last year, to stay there for a short while, we first tried living at the port. Albuquerque is situated four miles inland from the Paraguay River. Early Sunday morning, the second day in our little thatch-roof, mud house, an old man clapped his hands outside our door. It was a man named Senor John Licio. He had walked barefooted on account of the mud, a distance of four miles, to find us. He told us that he had heard some evangelists had arrived and that he had come in to spend the day with us. He said that he was a believer. Mr. Clark remembered having met him when he first visited Albuquerque on his bicycle. We had breakfast together and then reading of the Word and prayer. At the meeting held in a neighbor's house in the afternoon and in the conversation during the day, Senor John showed a longing to hear the Word of God explained.

Monday we moved into Albuquerque and Senor John visited us daily and attended all the meetings. He also invited his neighbors. It was a joy to sit and talk of the Bible to him. He liked to tell some story that he had read and re-read years ago, and ask us from time to time if it was not thus and thus. When we would assure him that it was correct he would continue quite satisfied. One day I said, "Senor John, you know the Bible well. Have you been reading it a long time?" Then he told us how he received the first Bible he ever saw.

About nineteen years ago, a young negro who liked to sing in the serenades and at dances was wanting some verses to sing at the "Cururu", a dance that lasts three days and nights. The sexton of the Catholic Church liked the young black fellow, so when he asked him if he had a book that had verses in it, he said, "No, I haven't any but I will get one for you." The sexton looked in the church, but could not find anything. He very stealthily went into the priest's room and from there stole a Bible that was on the shelf with some other books. The sexton gave the Bible to the negro and he was quite content.

This young man tried to use the verses he found in his "new" book in the "Cururu", but found that they did not seem to work to his satisfaction. Later he gave it to Senor John saying that he could not use it nor could he understand it. Thus this man received the Catholic priest's Bible, that had been stolen from its place on the shelf where, no doubt, it had lain for years unused. The Word of God lives! Let us follow the story of this Bible!

Senor John Licio began to read the Bible in his little mud house. He read it more and more, and oftentimes became so fascinated with it that he could not lay it down but read on for hours. He asked God to show him what it all meant. About three years later (I cannot be certain about the time of each step of the story) a Brazilian visited Albuquerque where Senor John had moved from Cuyaba. The Lord led him to Senor John's house, for didn't He know that a sincere heart was seeking to know Him? The child of God, Senor Barbosa, showed Senor John the way to receive the Saviour into his heart. Senor John was born again by believing upon Him who said, "I am the way, the truth and the life." How happy he was to know that the Book that he had been reading was truly the Word of God and that God had revealed Himself to him through it! With understanding now, quickened by the Holy Spirit, he turned again to the precious Book and continued to read it until his sight began to fail. It has been his only guide for these sixteen years, as there is no pastor nor other believers in this village with whom he can have fellowship.

Soon after finding the Lord he and his family were baptized by a Baptist preacher who passed through Alburquerque. The Word of God is not bound even on the shelf of a Catholic priest. "So shall my word be that goeth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."





A Baby of the Ucayali Indians Wearing a Board-and-Bandage Device Designed to Flatten the Forehead.

Then we had a message by Patricio and there was splendid attention. He spoke a long time, having read the passage in Luke on the crucifixion. At the closing hymn, three lads stood up as one person. Patricio stopped playing the organ, said a few words and others stood. One lad of 16 got up. He was sickly, consumptive. I did not know that he was saved. Evidently the call was for messengers of the Gospel, and the one who sounded the call is certainly a born preacher. Pray for him that Satan shall not get an entrance, and that he will always have on the whole armour of God, and that the fiery darts of the devil shall not be able to penetrate. Our enemy is so astute and alert these days. He is working overtime as he no doubt realizes that his time is short. Oh that we as Christians were as active and alert in the cause of our Lord Jesus. What a difference in the church of today if we were all faithful.

You will be interested to hear that the rafters are being put on the new school building today; that is, some of them are. We would appreciate your prayers on behalf of this work. It is going on so slowly. It is from the school that we get the attendance for the children's meetings. I have noticed that when we have no school work here the children do not come out so well. Then too, we have the opportunity of sowing the seed while the hearts are young. May I quote a few sentences that I read in a Christian magazine last week? "When we realize that the Word of God has power to overcome the Evil one, is there any occasion for wonder that he opposes it with all the malignant strength which he possesses?" Bearing in mind that Satan does oppose the Word of God what a comfort there is in the realization that the Word has power to overcome him."

We would appreciate your prayers in regard to Burity, that God will supply all the need for the opening up of a work there. The roads are still too bad for Mr. Hunrichs to go by auto and he will be going on ahead to see about houses, etc. Burity is seven leagues from Correntes and there is the problem of moving what few things we will need to take along. The rafters are all on the new school building and the roof is going on today. When completed it will surely be something good and also a splendid testimony to the Gospel. Though Cor. Nicolau promised tiles, his promises are not what we can depend upon. He also promised that we could live in the village at Burity and asked Mr. Hunrichs to send him a letter for him to sign to that effect. The letter has not returned yet. He said also that the Brazilian government may go back to old times—State and Church, which we didn't like.



Vol. XXVI, No. 3

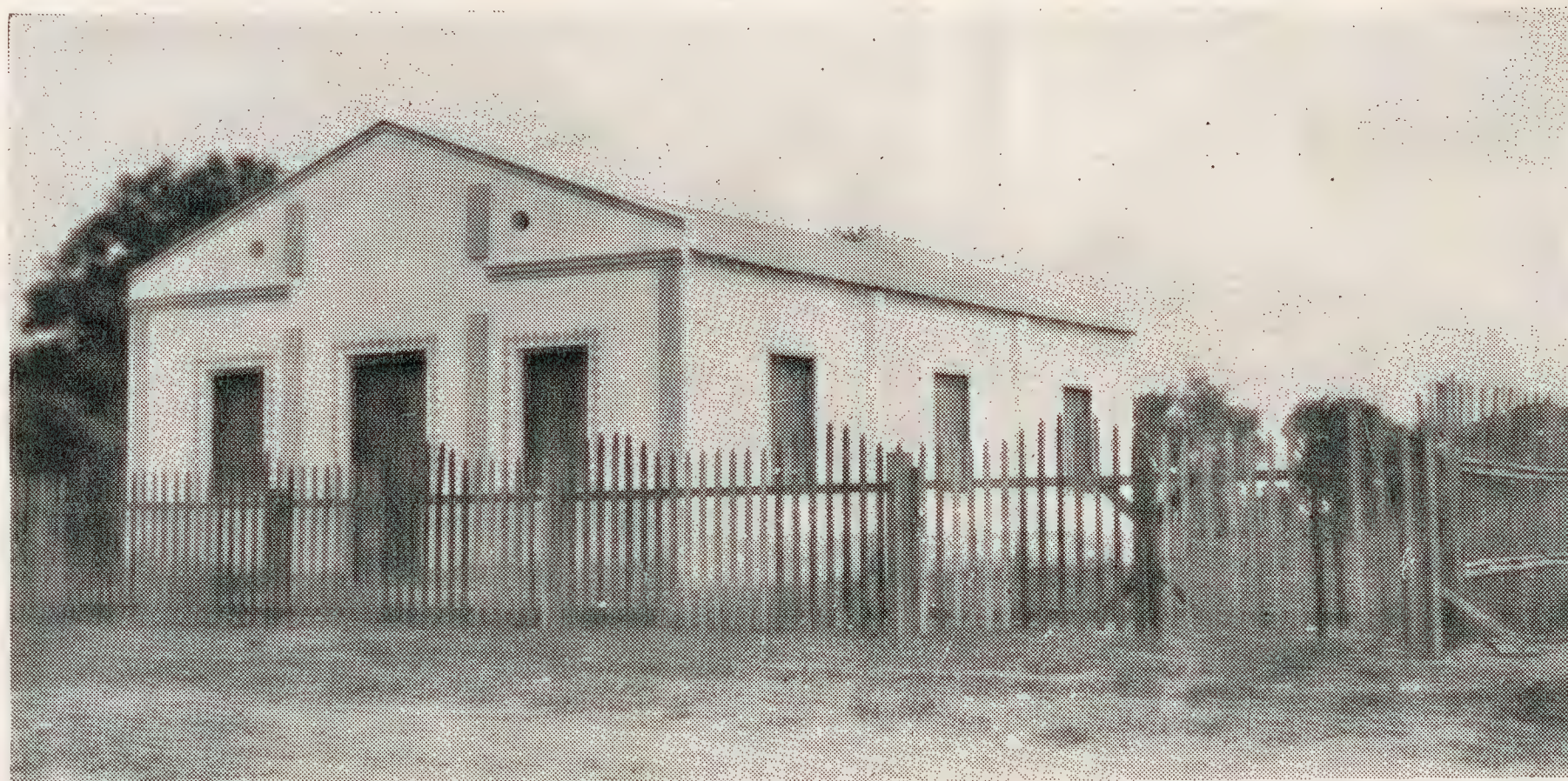
(Published Quarterly)

June 15, 1931



# Inland South America

(Incorporating  
South America's Indians)



Church Building at Bella Vista, Brazil



# Inland South America Missionary Union

Founded 1902

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# INLAND SOUTH AMERICA

(Published Quarterly)

Vol. XXVI, No. 3

June 15, 1931

## SOME INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING INLAND SOUTH AMERICA

### The Peoples of South America

The inhabitants of South America may be divided into three main classes: the Indians, descended from the early possessors of the soil; the Latin Americans, descended from the Spanish and Portuguese conquerors; and the immigrants. In addition to these, there is also, in Brazil, a considerable Negro element, which was introduced in the days of slavery.

Between the first two classes, there is no distinct division, the one having to a considerable extent, merged into the other through intermarriage. Only in the cities of the coast and rivers are to be found those who at least call themselves pure descendants of the conquerors. As we advance inland the predominance of the Indian soon becomes marked, civilization rapidly gives place to semi-civilization, and that again is superseded by the most primitive conditions of savagery as we penetrate into the unexplored haunts of the pure wild Indian in the interior.

The pure blood Indians readily divide into two classes: the Incas, the Quechuas, the Aymaras, and other descendants of the great nations, which may now be termed semi-civilized, but whose civilization prior to the conquest, attained to a remarkably high degree of perfections and the savage Indians who roam through the great unexplored forest-and-marsh lands of the interior.

The Indians have, from the days of the Conquistadores, been subjected to the greatest cruelty and oppression. They have been exploited, enslaved, or decimated, as best suited the purpose of their conquerors, and justice for them is, to this day, merely a name, with the inevitable result that peoples who were once virile nations have become either utterly demoralized or bitterly hostile, and unapproachable.

Although the population of South America is commonly termed Latin, it is the Indian element that is gen-

erally prevalent. In discussing this point, a South American writer says:

"The ruling class has adopted the costume, the usages, and the laws of Europe; but the population which forms the national mass is Quechus, Aymara or Aztec. In Peru, in Bolivia, and in Ecuador the Indian of pure race, not having as yet mingled his blood with that of the Spanish conquerors, constitutes the ethnic base. In the Sierra the people speak Quechua and Aymara; there also the vanquished races preserve their traditional communism. Of the total population of Peru and Ecuador the white element only attains to the feeble proportion of 6 per cent. The pure European element does not amount to 10 per cent of the population.

### Religious Beliefs

Previous to the conquest of South America the beliefs of the Indian peoples were of the simple, animistic character common to the aborigines of both Americas; everything partook of a spiritual nature; animals, trees, mountains, the sun and even the elements being placed in the spirit world, and regarded as possessing a sentient, thoughtful self, a soul. The beliefs of the various peoples were identical in their essence; they differed only in their practice, which varied from the mere domination of the witch doctor among the most primitive tribes to the elaborate ritual and organized priesthood of the Inca Worship of the Sun.

To the present day the savage Indians retain the crude superstitions of their ancestors, and their witch-doctors exercise an influence as great as that which distinguished their brethren of North America, but the Worship of the Sun, and the other beliefs of the more civilized nations have, for the most part, been superseded by the more idolatrous Worship of Mary and the innumerable saints of Rome, modified by many superstitions retained from the former faiths.



That part of the population which is of Spanish and Portuguese descent is nominally Roman Catholic. The men, however, though still more or less under the influence of the priests have generally become indifferent to religion, and, in the very limited educated class materialism has, within recent years, become fashionable.

South America has been called Christian for four hundred years, but truly the latter state is worse than the first.

### Striking Facts About South America

The total population of South America is estimated at upwards of 45,000,000.

The pure Indian population is variously estimated at 6,000,000 to 15,000,000.

The number of Negroes in Brazil is given at about 4,000,000.

South America is twice the size of Europe, three times the size of China, sixty times the size of the British Isles.

In Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, the population is illiterate to the extent of 50, 80, 80, and 90 per cent, respectively.

Fifty years ago Japan was a pagan nation, but today there are three times as many teachers, and three times as many pupils in the schools of Japan as in the schools of South America.

In Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Paraguay, the population is illegitimate to the extent of 18, 27, 50, 58 and 90 per cent, respectively.

Not more than 10 per cent of the priests are living pure lives.

Speaking generally, there are no doctors outside of the larger towns.

There is an appalling prevalence of disease.

A doctor in Paraguay estimates that 70 per cent of the people of that country are affected with venereal disease.

Leprosy is very common.

One per cent of the people of Paraguay are lepers and the number is increasing. Nothing whatever is done for them, and they mix freely with the rest of the people.

In 1926, the number of foreign missionaries in Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia was given as 244, 22, and 16, respectively.

Within a radius of 100 miles of the I. S. A. M. U. station at Villarrica, there is no other mission work being

carried on except at Asuncion and Arequa.

Within a radius of 200 miles of the I. S. A. M. U. station at Bananal, Inland Brazil, there are few other missions.

Brazil has been longer worked by missions, and has more missionaries than any of the other republics, yet even in Brazil, the number of missionaries is terribly inadequate. "The total number of workers, missionary and native (in Brazil) is estimated at 298. Distributing Brazil's 20,000,000 of population among these workers, we have these astonishing figures: Each worker, native and missionary, has a parish in Brazil of 70,000 souls. In China, each missionary worker has 100,000 as his part; in India he has 65,000; in Brazil, each missionary (exclusive of native workers) has 112,000. Brazil is almost twice as destitute as India.

"But this is not the most striking contrast. In China each missionary has a parish of about 1100 square miles. The missionary worker in India must cover an area of only 350 square miles, about a third the size of that of his brother in China. The missionary worker in Brazil, however, has a parish of 15,000 square miles, or about the size of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined," or equal to half the size of Scotland. If we consider Inland South America, the area of which is over 3,000,000 square miles, we find that each of the 40 missionaries on the field has a parish of about 70,000 square miles.

### A New Factor

In the INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION a new factor with inestimable possibilities has entered into the religious development of South America. The organization of the Union began in 1902 after already existing societies had been asked, and had intimated their inability to undertake the work which the Union is now doing. The I. S. A. M. U. is interdenominational. Its aim is (a) at home—to interest Christians of all evangelical denominations in Inland South America as a mission field, and to secure their co-operation: (b) on the field—to evangelize the Indians of Inland South America, and to carry on evangelistic, colportage, educational and medical work among the civilized and semi-civilized peoples of the same regions.

The Word of God commands us,  
A land in need entreats us,  
The love of Christ constrains us.

The following is taken from Mr. Hay's diary describing his initial tour to Inland South America in 1908:

"When we entered the dense forests the Indian tracks soon became impassable for men on horseback. We could no longer ride, and in some places we were obliged to travel barefoot in deep mud, leading our horses as best we could, while we stumbled on over the roots of trees and interlacing bamboo creepers.

"Led by a native guide we found the Indians hidden away behind the shelter of almost impassable swamps, across which we could not take our horses, amid the most savage conditions and in great poverty. Some of them had a little maize, but for the most part they appeared to live on wild fruits, roots, reptiles, caterpillars, or anything procurable by hunting and fishing. For clothing, they wore only loin cloths, and bands of women's hair twisted around the legs below the knees and around the wrists. Their faces were painted in curious patterns with some black pigment, and in some cases were mutilated by a hole in the lower lip, through which a long appendage of resinous gum protruded, hanging down in front of the chin. They were armed with long, powerful bows, from which they can discharge, with deadly effect, arrows pointed with long, hard wood barbs. Some of these arrows measure over six feet in length, and they speak with forcible, if silent eloquence, for the muscular build of the people who use them, especially when we consider that the men are only of average height. Indeed, in spite of their miserable condition, they showed many evidences of intelligence and capacity."

We take the following from another missionary who pioneered into the Inland; to show how the missionary first of all seeks to win the confidence of the peoples amongst whom he goes, and how patiently he has to work for this in the case of these Indians who have been pursued by the white man for centuries and who have lost confidence in them altogether, if they had any reason to have confidence in them:

"The confidence of the Indians in us has been greatly strengthened. . . . We have had many opportunities of helping them, and by kindly treatment we have shown them that we are here to do them good, both spir-



**Chiquitana Indian Children**  
(The little girl standing is a member of a savage tribe living near Santiago, Bolivia.)

itually and temporally. At the beginning of the year their supply of mandioca and maize had failed, and they were reduced to eating rats and such wild animals as they could find in the forest, and quite a number of them visited the station seeking work. They knew that if they worked for us we would give them food. We managed to give them something to do and for weeks they remained on the station. At first, they were very shy, especially the women, but as they got to know us their shyness wore off, and even the little children began to feel at home with us.

"One day the Indian in charge of the work complained of sickness and asked for medicine. We treated him, and next day he was better. This was the first time that any of the Indians had trusted us so far as to ask for medicine and to take what we gave, and his speedy recovery went far to increase their confidence in us.

"... Although we were much handicapped in not having proper remedies, every person that we treated was healed. Within a week we had quite a number coming to us for medicine, and since then we have treated many more. We always find them willing to take and to do what we tell them. They no longer fear us, and when they come to visit us they feel quite at home and are very friendly. They even bring their belongings to us and leave them in our care when they go fishing or hunting. When we visit their village, they no longer hide their things in fear that we will take them. They seem always to welcome us, and we can go in and out of their ranches with perfect freedom. . . . This personal touch with the Indians affords us many opportunities to explain to them the purpose of our stay among them, and opens a door for the Gospel, which would have remained



closed had we not lived amongst them. . . . These Indians are poor and have been long neglected. Their home is in the green forests, and they love to roam and to live far away from civilization. As they will not come to the towns the missionary must go to them, if they are to hear of the love of God, and to know the Way of Salvation."

### An Urgent Appeal

Dear Friends: You who love God and His Son our Lord Jesus Christ and are impelled by the Holy Spirit, does not the foregoing brief history of our work amongst these interesting peoples stir your hearts to their deepest depths with the great need of sending to them the Gospel which has been our own salvation? Christ died for them as He also died for us, and to Him their souls are as precious as ours. He yearns for them all. Will it not send you anew to your closet to intercede more earnestly than ever before that God will send the reapers

forth into this great whitened harvest-field of South America? What a challenge this is—to be united with our Advocate, the Lord Jesus Christ, as, on the right hand of the Majesty on High. He intercedes with His Father, and ours, for the souls of these peoples so precious in His sight! Are you not thrilled with the colossal magnitude of the great task that lies before us, amidst the humanly insurmountable difficulties, the persecutions that beset the faithful missionaries as they seek the lost for Him, and then over against all this to realize the infinite resources of our God which are at our command, for "with God all things are possible," and "Without Me ye can do nothing."

Beloved of God, let us enter into this blessed ministry of intercession for this great field, and look forward to that great Day of the Lord when thousands of these people will meet us, in whose salvation God has graciously given us a part! What a challenge! Brethren, pray for us!

### SPECIAL INTERCESSION

AS THE summer season approaches we emphasize the need for special intercession that the financial needs of the Mission may be met. Possibly because so many of our prayer helpers and donors are on vacation the summer months in the past few years have seen a slackening of interest at the Home Base. Between now and September we need \$5,000 for the General Fund so that those missionaries who are not supported by designated funds may not lack support. The missionary knows nothing of vacations and his necessities are the same in the summer as in every other season. We in the Home Base do not want to fail in doing whatever God may want us to do at that time, so we do earnestly request that there may be special prayer that the need this summer will be met.

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR CORUMBA

Rev. and Mrs. I. W. Clark

TO THE missionaries of the I. S. A. M. U., 1930 will forever stand out as the time of a series of attacks from the Prince of the Powers of the air, combined with an outpouring of blessings from God. During the latter months of the year Satan seemed to mass his doughtiest shock

troops in the effort to produce panic and despair in the hearts of the soldiers of the Cross. We were made keenly to realize that we invaded territory over which he desired to reign supreme and undisturbed. It is safe to say that there is not one corner of our Field that has not, in one manner

or another, felt the hand of the infuriated prince, as, his authority brought in question, he struck out with savage intent.

Satan but launches an attack into defeat. We were conscious of the Ever-present Lord of the Divine Commission Who said: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the age." Thus it was that when dear Arthur Tylee and Miss Mildred Kratz fell, as we felt ourselves surrounded by all the uncertainties of civil war in Brazil, as the nerves of a brother completely gave way, as we strangely found ourselves weak and puny in the face of the mighty, hidden forces that seemed to search out our every weak defence, we failed not to hear a calm, still voice which insisted, "Fear not, for I am with you—be not afraid."

Mighty victory emerged from this spiritual engagement. From Iquitos to Bananal, and thence to Posadas, this victory became apparent. As we of the Brazil-Bolivia District gathered at Bananal, the Lord began at once to bless. The shocking news which told of the tragedy (or shall it be triumph?) at Jurueña arrived but a few hours after. While it came as a crushing weight, yet it served to cause us the more insistently to claim victory for ourselves and the work of our Mission. God poured out His Spirit of prayer upon all hearts. There was no set time for closing. For hours each day we waited on our knees until God blessed. When Conference closed we had voted to adopt for this district the literal apostolic methods of mission work. Space does not permit of a full explanation of these methods here. However, if one consults the Book of Acts and the Epistles, he will find that the main difference between these and the methods of modern missions is that in the early days the emphasis was placed upon the wide dissemination of the Gospel rather than the nurturing of individual Churches placed in central locations. No pastors in the modern sense were provided for them. The elders of congregations performed the work of watching over and feeding the flock of God. The missionaries did not consider themselves as available as pastors. They were evangelizers and church organizers. The Churches grew and thrived under the direction of their own elders, as we see by the churches of Ephesus, Corinth, Rome and Antioch.

At Posadas, in General Council, we voted that the Field as a whole be committed at once to these methods. Since then all have been busy instituting them in their various fields. Word has already come of blessing in several places.

Here in Corumba, we are slowly initiating the Church into this divinely-given system. It cannot be done in a day, but we are pleased with the way Senhor Argemiro, Joao Britto and Jose Werckloss went to learn to preach and lead the people. It cheers us to see the interest taken by the older men, and the concern shown by the ladies. There have been elections held, and the organization, while simple, is almost complete. Time must be given for all to come into a thorough understanding of the responsibility and duties of each, and then Mrs. Clark and myself will begin to absent ourselves regularly for the purpose of the organization of other work outside of Corumbá. Only through our retiring from the field can the local leaders be given a square chance to lead the people really. If we remained here all the time, they would continue to lean upon us. As we leave from time to time, we will not make the plans for the carrying on of the Corumbá work in our absence. The leaders will know that the work will fall entirely upon them, and everything will have to be done at their discretion. We shall return with the idea of giving counsel and giving spiritual aid and helping to solve difficulties that have sprung up in our absence. There will undoubtedly also be errors to be corrected from time to time.

We are thankful to be able to report for the Sunday School a very steady, though, slow, growth in interest as well as numbers during 1930. There have been added two native teachers so that now there are three native and two foreign teachers, making five classes in all. To accommodate these, practically all our available space is taken up. We hope to initiate another class soon as there is a teacher almost ready. Where to put this class is problematical due to the hubbub of voices that distracts the attention of the pupils, when two classes are in the same room.

Some ladies of the Evangelical Society organized a Sunday School in the home of Dona Julietta, but the neighborhood proved not an advantageous one for this work, and now they are seeking an opening in a sec-



tion in which they have been interested for some time. It is a place abounding with children who fill the streets before and after school hours. It is our earnest desire to see these gathered into a Sunday School. Strange to say, we are not at the present able to find even a room in which to hold it.

During 1930 we were cheered by thirteen professions of Salvation. Of these only six can be baptized so far. There are others who would like to be baptized but who do not show sufficient evidences of salvation. Of these, one young man, the director of a large and thriving private school, is the most interesting case. Professor Flavio has a real desire to speak in public and would like to be baptized. He has made two attempts to speak in the Church. However, one cannot avoid receiving the impression that his is more the desire to become a public speaker than it is to tell forth the Good News. Will you pray for this man. When convinced of a thing, he is utterly fearless in standing by it. He lacks the Holy Spirit.

In the middle of the year we were refreshed by the short visit and powerful preaching of Dr. Philip Landes, of the Presbyterian work. It was at this time that several of the interested ones came out for the Lord.

A helpful instrument for personal work came to hand in the shape of

several thousand copies of the tract, "Answering the Great Question." These were the generous gift of the Dominion Tract Depot of Toronto. When we looked through this attractive booklet, we were impressed with the opportunity it offered for taking a man step by step through the whole plan of Salvation, thus opening the door for the very type of evangelism most needed in this land. The thousand that fell to Corumbá and Ladario are almost used up. We look for fruitage from the use of these and thank the Dominion Tract Depot for the gift.

The organization of the Church along Apostolic lines with the view of self-direction brings out at once the spiritual weakness of the congregation. This drives us to prayer that God may give more abundant spiritual life. At the same time we remember the truth of that statement made recently: "You will grow as you go." Activity in service is one of the greatest means of spiritual growth. The Church here must become active in all lines of Christian work: soul-winning, teaching, directing, following, organizing, etc. Many of our brethren are coming up to meet the call right nobly. We covet your earnest prayers that the whole Church may become a mighty power for God in this country.

## REPORT OF THE YURIMAGUES TRIP IN THE LAUNCH "RUTH"

Rev. Henry W. Stahlman, Iquitos, Peru

WE LEFT Iquitos on the commercial launch "Huallaga" destination in Yurimaguas. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon and two children: Pancho, the Cocama boy living with them; our motorist Nephtali Davila; Don Justo Campos and his family, going to Yurimaguas to begin the work there, and myself. Along side was the launch "Ruth" being towed, as that was the cheapest way we could travel upstream.

We arrived in Yurimaguas three days later. Finding a room for the week-end, we began arranging things for travel in the smaller boat. Saturday night some folks came asking to hear our organ so we had a sing

for those who gathered. Sunday morning we had a fine Sunday School of 25 and in the evening a meeting with about 50 present. Next day we started up river. All was new ground and we went along slowly looking for good ground for our work. We found a well populated district and a good reception waiting us in nearly every place. We also had a fair sale of books, especially of the cheaper New Testaments. Eight days we kept going, stopping at all the places, of course, until we came to the beginning of the bad passes, about two days steady run above Yurimaguas. There we turned back without seeing territory that is even more thickly populated, so they told us.



An Indian Home

Returning to Yurimaguas, we again stayed the weekend, having Sunday School and an evening service at which there were about 65 present. The people had learned to sing very well indeed by that time and we had a really inspiring meeting. Don Justo preached. It gave us joy to see that many are ready for the Gospel in that place, as reports received from Don Justo since have confirmed.

We left Yurimaguas for Iquitos two weeks later, arriving here just a month later. The trip down was the usual thing of stop and go, stop and go, selling the books everywhere we could and having meetings where we stopped at night. We tried to get a good idea of the lay of the land and where and what the people were. That led us off the river in many places, back into cochas and lakes, etc., and our trip includes many hours of tramping through the forest paths as well as in canoe. But by so doing we got a lot of valuable information for the future.

Regarding our sales we put out into the hands of the people 425 Testaments of various grades and 74 Bibles. We distributed 700 Gospels and many tracts and papers. Had we had more books we could have sold them on the latter part of the trip but our supply ran out.

Regarding the people we found in Yurimaguas a rich field that is already bearing fruit. On the river Huallaga we found two groups of Indians, one above and one below Yurimaguas, and another group on the Paranapura river west of that city. And on the Marañon the Cocamas, as we have known before centered more or less about the mouth of the Ucayali. Four distinct groups

that are easily accessible. (1) On the upper Huallaga the Indians from Chasuta have drifted down stream with the tide of commerce to Yurimaguas and are settled in small towns along the river. They speak Inca and Spanish and there are now a few schools among them. (2) Back of Yurimaguas on the Paranapura river, and on the road to Moyabamba, the Balsapuertinos are centered. From all reports they are quite numerous being scattered over the river mentioned above which flows into the Huallaga, and the Cahuapanas which empties into the Marañon. We are able to visit only one town of this group and found the people spoke Inca mostly. But there is a school there and soon Spanish will be known. We need to go over this ground more thoroughly though to get exact information. Still it helps to know that they are there and form a distinct group. (3) Below Yurimaguas and not very far from the mouth of the Huallaga, the Cocamillas are centered. This is a fine group of Indians settled, industrious and living for the most part in six small towns with many more scattered along the river in the same general district. There are six schools in these six towns, one having two, and in this region we sold 161 Testaments and 27 Bibles. To my mind this presents one of the finest prospects for Indian work that one could wish for. (4) The Cocamas are centered as before mentioned, around the mouth of the Ucayali and radiate from there up and down the rivers. There are a large number of them and some are among our converts. Our last night out we stayed at the home of one, Crispino, who has a Sunday School in his home and is working diligently to win others.



## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY THE REV. ARTHUR F. TYLEE TO FRIENDS IN THE U. S.

I HAD the pleasure of spending a day with one of the first converts of the work at Jurena, Joaquim Antunes de Barros. He is now in charge of constructing the auto road to Jurena. From his conversion in 1925 when he voluntarily threw his saint into the Jurena River, he has been an earnest devoted follower of the Master. It was he who gave us his first piece of planting ground cleared by himself. In time of famine he gave us our only food, Mandioca from his garden. (His wife, Dona Miquelina, also converted, was more to us than words can express, being as a mother to Mrs. Tylee). His counsel and knowledge of the wilderness and how to live in it, ever available to us, solved many of our problems and eased us over rough places.

Shortly after our departure on furlough in 1927, Joaquim was ignominiously discharged as assistant telegraph inspector through opposition to him as a believer and through his refusal to stop witnessing for Christ. He was then taken into the Mission House where he and his family brought untold blessing to Mr. McDowell through their Christian fellowship. Dona Miquelina went to Cuyabá for medical treatment and died there early in 1929. Mr. McDowell took their only son, Candido, to live with him. Joaquim undertook the supervision of the auto road. He completed the road to Sacre, 78 miles from Jurena and then agreed to put it through to Juruena.

The work is very difficult. The Telegraph Commission has failed time and again to supply the necessary food. The men are obliged to carry their food, tools and water sometimes as far as four or five miles, since their work is often that far from the nearest possible camping place. The truck promised to carry the men and their tools has not been provided. Joaquim has provided considerable meat for the men through gun traps and has supplied food from his personal provisions when the Commission has failed them. He has done all this to encourage his men to press on in spite of their difficulties, when he himself has a reduction in pay due



Rev. Arthur F. Tylee and Senor Joaquim Antunes de Barros

to the miserly tricks of his employers. He is getting 60c a day, the wage of a day laborer in his gang. He has accepted all of this with marvelous grace, declaring his purpose to put the road through to Juruena at any personal sacrifice for the sake of the benefit it will be to the Mission. May this self sacrifice cause you, reader, to bless God for such a convert and to pray for him.

Because of much slander arising, due to financial success in legitimate transactions along the telegraph line, Joaquim has now stopped all such affairs, with considerable financial loss for the sake of maintaining an irreproachable testimony. He has restricted himself to his 60c a day with extreme satisfaction, he told me, since he is doing it for Christ's sake.

(NOTE:—Señor Barros' son, Candido, was one of the six who lost their lives at Jurena on November 3, 1930.)

## TYLEE-KRATZ MEMORIAL INDIAN FUND

IN ANSWER to prayer funds are continuing to come in for the Tylee-Kratz Memorial Fund. Donations to this Fund are used to carry on work amongst the Indians, to send out, equip and maintain missionaries amongst those not yet evangelized, and to advance the work of evangelization into unreached parts of the Indian world.

## A MEDITATION

Kenneth Mackenzie

BECAUSE of the weakness of our humanity, our christian service is prone to be punctuated with the hunger for success. To reach and hold the multitudes, to be praised for our consecration, to cherish the comfort that we have not labored in vain; these considerations move us to fret if the reversal of our hopes is forced upon us. Many a pastor, hidden in the obscurity and unappreciativeness of a little country parish feels the humiliation of his ignoble estate. As he reads of the acclaim given to men, whom he may well consider but his equals, men who are the creatures of favorable circumstance, grandly floating upon the stream of public appreciation, the bitterness of contrast eats into his soul.

Is there any remedy for this spiritual malady? Is there anything to substitute for the lack of heart-satisfying statistics, of popular applause, of that sweetly inner consciousness of being used of God in a large way? Yes, there is. We behold Elijah, failing in the consummation of a national revival, driven away to a cave, lamenting that he is the only prophet of God left; unpopular and persecuted Jeremiah; Amos, scorned by the learned and the aristocrats of his day; John the Baptist, languishing in prison, once the heralded prophet of his day, overwhelmed with spiritual melancholia, doubting the proclamation he had nobly declared. These men and many others, tasted the dregs of disappointment. And our Lord Himself is the exemplar of joyous acceptance of humiliation. He shrank from popularity. To do the will of his Father was the passion of his life. All else

sank into nothingness. And to him, one soul at the well of Sychar was as precious, aye perhaps more so, than the crowds that pressed upon him. He cherished the little ministries, the contacts which excluded the multitudes. He ended his life on a cross.

Probably, in no sphere of dedication is the temptation more appealing than in the mission field. So isolated the sphere of life, so tantalizing the uncertain fruitage, so imperfect and unreliable the characters won, so conflicting the issues, that the devoted servant of God might well ask if it is worthwhile. Added to these factors, the inveterate antagonisms which ruthlessly charge against the man of God as he longs and labors for souls, may become a striking factor of discouragement. Yet, herein has been the invariable experience of God's men all along the line of missionary endeavor. Henry Martyn could say as he toiled in hostile India, "Tho I may never see a convert, God might design by my patience and continuance to encourage other missionaries." Robert Morrison could state, "I have been twenty-five years in China and I am now beginning to see the work prosper." And yet, do we take courage in even that hope. Suppose the harvest does not reward our steadfastness? Shall we abate our ministry an iota? What is the basis of our stand for God in the delivering of the Gospel and the living of the life "hid with Christ in God?" Essentially, loyal obedience; not the congratulating fellowship of those who rise up to call us blessed, but the sense that we are where He has put us, that we are what He is making



of us, that we are doing what He would have us do.

There is the portraiture of this in the assize described in I Cor. 3. "Every man's work shall be made manifest . . . of what sort it is." How much of it will remain for the Lord's approval of that which we have cherished in the commendation of men? What will most merit His gauge of fitness for approval? Only that which in the face of every obstacle has clung to the supreme aim, "This I do, O Lord, for Thee and Thee only. Little tho it be, it is my best and wholly Thine."

### OUR TESTIMONIES

**I** WISH to bear testimony to God's goodness and loving kindness. Truly we can say with the Psalmist, "His mercy endureth forever." And to Him we give thanks for improved health. Times of trial and suffering were sweetened by his presence, as was said of the Israelites. "In all their affliction he was afflicted, and the angel of his presence went with them."

I wish too to thank the many who upheld us in prayer during the time of trial. May the Lord richly bless each one.

WILLIAM E. HASKER.

And we may not close this meditation without an appeal to those who "stand by the ropes" in the homeland. If we are impatient over the apparent lack of harvest, wondering if the endeavor is being justified by the results, we may be grieving the heart of our Lord. For He measures by a rule differing from our own. And we must trust Him that when our brave missionaries go forth to win souls, many or few as He may elect, there shall be complete response to His Spirit; one consuming motive: Obedience to the command to evangelize the world, and a quiet rest in Him as to the time and the measure of the ingathering.

**I** WANT to give praise to Him "who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will" for His grace in time of need, and His strength, in time of weakness. I praise Him because He has said "I will make all my mountains a way," and I'm especially thankful because "The Son of God was manifested to destroy the works of the devil."

In the trials through which He has recently seen fit to take us, we have seen and realized the fulfillment of His word, as never before. We thank Him for the experience which made His presence so real. To all who stood with us in prayer we are very grateful indeed.

HARLEY M. HASKER.

### NEWS NOTES

On Tuesday morning, May 12, 1931, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Decker and Baby Kenneth arrived in New York on furlough. We are happy to welcome them and trust they will have a time of rest and recuperation. Our friends will remember that Mrs. Decker was formerly Miss Mary Stephenson.

The Annual Meeting of the I. S. A. M. U. was held in New York on Friday afternoon, May 8, 1931. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie.

First Vice-President—Mr. J. Harvey Borton.

Secretary—Rev. Joseph A. Davis.

Treasurer—Mr. Alfred H. Vroom.

Miss Lena B. Hawkins, who spent some time in Sacramento, Calif., has returned to St. Louis, Mo., and is preparing to return to South America. She represented the I. S. A. M. U. at the Annual Missionary Rally at Moody Church, Chicago, Ill., May 6th to 10th.

It was with deep regret that the United States Board of Directors received the resignation of the Rev. and Mrs. John W. Wilson, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson went to the Field in 1924 and returned home on furlough in 1930. Their work at Encarnacion, Paraguay was owned of the Lord, and the Mission is losing two good workers.

During the past several months, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been holding meetings in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia.

We have just received word from Iquitos, Peru, that the furlough of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault has been granted. We know our friends will join us in prayer that funds for this purpose will be forthcoming.

We are happy to announce the following births:

A daughter, Hazel Ross, to the Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cunningham, on March 11, 1931, at Encarnacion, Paraguay.

A son, John Frederick, to the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Haugh on April 2, 1931, at Encarnacion, Paraguay.

A daughter, Mildred Frances, to Mrs. Ethel Canary Tylee, on May 21, 1931, at Worcester, Mass.

Dividing time with the Moody Bible Institute Conference, the Interdenominational Foreign Missions Association held its monthly meeting at Calvary Baptist Church, New York City, on Sunday afternoon, May 17, 1931. The guest speaker was the Rev. Joseph A. Davis, representing the Inland South America Missionary Union, one of the member societies of the Interdenominational Foreign Mission Association. Capt. Reginald Wallis, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Dublin, Ireland, was the speaker representing Moody Bible Institute Conference.

The Interdenominational Foreign Missions Association holds one of these meetings every month on the third Sunday, commencing at three o'clock in the afternoon. These services are broadcast over Station WAO and Pastor Will H. Houghton presides.

Prayer has been answered and some funds have been received to send out candidates. We hope one or two will be able to sail to South America this year.

### PRAISE IS OFFERED:

1. That in answer to prayer we were able to send last quarter, enough money to South America to support our American Missionaries.
2. For funds received for the homecoming expenses of the Rev. and Mrs. Isaac Wesley Clark.
3. For the advance among the Terena Indians in Brazil.
4. For fifteen conversions at Bella Vista, Brazil.
5. For gifts for the Tylee-Kratz Memorial Indian Fund.
6. For blessings upon meetings in charge of native Christians in Concepcion, Paraguay.

### PRAYER IS ASKED:

1. For native evangelists, colportors and pastors.
2. For advance work amongst the Nambiquara Indians.
3. That if it be the Lord's Will, funds to send out new candidates will be received.
4. For work projected for the coming year.
5. For deputation work in the homelands.
6. That funds to bring home on furlough Mr. Charles W. J. Harris, Rev. George Jennings, and Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault, may be received.
7. For administration problems.



# INLAND SOUTH AMERICA MISSIONARY UNION FIELD ADMINISTRATION

## Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ending December 31, 1930.

INCOME						Transfers and Refunds
Received through		Argentine	Gen. Fund	Arg. Designated		
United States Office.....	\$19,378.65 U. S.	\$51,944.76 m/n	\$10,008.01	\$41,936.75		
Canadian Office .....	4,641.29 Can.	12,429.90 m/n	2,023.69	10,406.21		
British Office .....	£470: 7: 9	5,949.17 m/n	55.90	5,893.27		
Buenos Aires Office.....		1,000.00 m/n	1,000.00			
Received at Headquarters per						
United States donors.....	\$ 319.15 U. S.	\$ 5,439.50 m/n	\$ 26.20	\$ 5,413.30		
Received at Headquarters per						
British donors .....	£10	139.70 m/n		139.70		
Argentine, Paraguayan, Brazilian, Peruvian, Donors (including Native Church).....		4,607.47 m/n	10.00	3,369.47	\$1,228.00	
Received Interest from Bank.....		316.35 m/n				
TOTAL INCOME .....		\$81,826.85 m/n				
In Royal Bank of Canada, Dec. 31, 1929.....		11,926.22 m/n				
Cash in hand December 31, 1929.....		589.03 m/n				
TOTAL .....		\$94,342.10 m/n				

EXPENDITURES			Arg.
From—General, Designated, and Native Church Fund, for Missionaries' Allowances, Missionaries' Children, Native Workers' Allowances, Travelling, Station Expenses and Bank Charges .....	\$51,421.06	m/n	
For—Payments on Concepcion Mission property .....	1,884.30	m/n	
From—Designated Gifts, for Indian Work, Iquitos, Bible Schools, Launches, Personal Gifts, Transfers, etc. ....	29,744.63	m/n	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES .....</b>	<b>\$83,049.99</b>	<b>m/n</b>	
In Royal Bank of Canada Dec. 31, 1930 (Designated) .....	10,069.03	m/n	
Cash in hand December 31, 1930 .....	1,223.08	m/n	
	<b>\$94,342.10</b>	<b>m/n</b>	
Funds held in Separate Bank Accounts (not included in above figures):			
For Special Travelling Fund .....	\$ 1,557.76	m/n	
For Building Church at Posadas .....	1,586.82	m/n	
	<b>\$ 3,144.58</b>	<b>m/n</b>	

POSADAS, February 20, 1931.—I have examined the Books and Accounts of the Inland South America Missionary Union, International Headquarters, for the year ending December 31st, 1930, and have found them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed. The above abstract is in accordance with the Books of the Mission.

(Signed) LIONEL N. KYLE.

## Subscriptions and Donations Received in the United States from February 16, 1931, to May 15, 1931, Inclusive

15350.....\$500.00	15425.....\$ 25.00	15450.....\$ 10.00	15375.....\$ 25.00
1.....10.00	6.....10.00	1.....5.00	6.....5.00
2.....61.50	7.....10.00	2.....16.00	7.....1.00
3.....25.00	8.....2.00	3.....5.00	8.....1.00
4.....2.47	9.....5.00	4.....100.00	9.....4.00
5.....5.60	15380.....3.00	5.....5.00	15430.....25.00
6.....205.00	1.....5.00	6.....10.00	1.....40.00
7.....10.00	2.....15.00	7.....20.00	2.....86.00
8.....5.00	3.....5.00	8.....5.00	3.....1.00
9.....5.00	4.....41.67	9.....1.00	4.....20.00
15360.....20.00	5.....10.00	15410.....25.00	5.....41.67
1.....200.00	6.....5.00	1.....10.00	6.....10.00
2.....2.00	7.....2.00	2.....25.00	7.....3.00
3.....5.00	8.....30.00	3.....80.00	8.....15.00
4.....25.00	9.....35.28	4.....100.00	9.....7.00
5.....5.00	15390.....5.00	5.....5.00	15440.....10.00
6.....5.00	1.....5.00	6.....500.00	1.....5.00
7.....25.00	2.....10.00	7.....10.00	2.....8.00
8.....10.00	3.....2.00	8.....5.00	3.....2.00
9.....10.00	4.....5.00	9.....5.00	4.....10.00
15370.....10.00	5.....8.00	15420.....5.00	5.....10.00
1.....10.00	6.....15.00	1.....5.00	6.....50.00
2.....5.00	7.....5.00	2.....1.00	7.....30.00
3.....10.00	8.....5.00	3.....1.00	8.....50.00
4.....60.00	9.....25.00	4.....50.00	9.....10.00

15450.....10.00	15509.....\$ 10.00	15568.....\$ 50.00	15626.....\$ 50.00
1.....5.00	15510.....5.80	9.....50.00	7.....10.00
2.....59.00	1.....2.00	15570.....30.00	8.....10.00
3.....3.00	2.....5.00	1.....83.48	9.....35.95
4.....5.00	3.....10.00	2.....7.00	15630.....50.00
5.....10.00	4.....1.00	3.....41.67	1.....50.00
6.....250.00	5.....1.00	4.....2.50	2.....250.00
7.....100.00	6.....1.00	5.....1.00	3.....5.88
8.....1.00	7......50	6.....10.00	4.....10.00
9.....10.00	8......25	7.....5.00	5.....15.00
15460.....5.00	9.....1.00	8.....100.00	6.....20.00
1.....5.00	15520.....1.25	9.....100.00	7.....10.00
2.....5.00	1.....1.00	15580.....10.00	8.....5.00
3.....8.39	2.....1.00	1.....5.00	9.....10.00
4.....10.00	3.....5.00	2.....2.00	15640.....40.00
5.....10.00	4.....10.00	3.....100.00	1.....25.00
6.....25.00	5.....1.00	4.....36.30	2.....43.00
7.....2.00	6.....20.00	5.....5.00	3.....10.00
8.....125.00	7.....5.00	6.....40.00	4.....5.00
9.....2.50	8.....15.00	7.....33.40	5.....41.67
15470.....40.00	9.....10.00	8.....5.00	6.....10.00
1.....40.00	15530.....1.00	9.....25.00	7.....20.00
2.....5.00	1.....25.00	15590.....5.00	8.....15.45
3.....4.00	2.....10.00	1.....10.69	9.....10.00
4.....1.00	3.....4.52	2.....5.00	15650.....11.00
5.....9.00	4.....2.00	3.....1.00	1.....83.48
6.....25.00	5.....9.00	4.....15.00	2.....50.00
7.....5.00	6.....15.00	5.....6.00	3.....21.00
8.....5.00	7.....5.00	6.....125.00	4.....14.00
9.....250.00	8.....10.00	7.....10.00	5.....25.00
15480.....60.00	9.....1.00	8.....7.00	6.....1.00
1.....5.00	15540.....1.00	9.....2.50	7.....1.00
2.....5.00	1.....25.00	15600.....125.00	8.....125.00
3......50	2.....25.00	1.....15.00	9.....5.00
4.....25.00	3.....200.00	2.....5.00	15660.....5.00
5.....10.00	4.....10.00	3.....5.00	1.....3.00
6.....10.00	5.....15.50	4.....25.00	2.....5.00
7.....5.00	6.....25.00	5.....10.00	3.....5.00
8.....5.00	7.....5.00	6.....20.00	4.....5.00
9.....10.00	8.....5.00	7.....1.00	5.....1.00
15490.....1.00	9.....10.00	8.....1.00	6.....40.00
1.....25.00	15550.....40.00	9.....10.00	7.....5.00
2.....10.00	1.....10.00	15610.....1.00	8.....1.00
3.....10.00	2.....40.00	1.....25.00	9.....10.00
4.....10.00	3.....25.00	2.....2.00	15670.....1.00
5.....5.00	4.....43.00	3.....10.00	1.....1.00
6.....5.00	5.....5.00	4.....6.25	2.....1.00
7.....1.00	6.....407.00	5.....150.00	3.....2.00
8.....30.00	7.....300.00	6.....2.00	4.....2.00
9.....5.00	8.....75.00	7.....40.00	5.....1.00
15500.....5.00	9.....5.00	8.....1.00	6.....1.00
1.....40.00	15560.....40.00	9.....10.00	7.....5.00
2.....10.00	1.....5.57	15620.....10.00	8.....9.00
3.....10.00	2.....1.00	1.....5.00	9.....3.00
4.....10.00	3.....3.00	2.....5.00	15680.....25.00
5.....5.00	4.....50.00	3.....3.00	1.....2.00
6.....10.00	5.....25.00	4.....20.00	2.....13.50
7.....100.00	6.....5.00	5.....25.00	3.....15.00
8.....15.00	7.....5.00		

## Subscriptions and Donations Received in Canada from February 13, 1931, to May 13, 1931

3369.....\$ 1.00	3388.....\$ 12.00	3407.....\$ 80.00	3426.....\$ 2.00
70.....10.00	9.....5.00	8.....12.33	7.....282.00
1.....4.00	3390.....5.00	9.....50.00	8.....10.00
2.....5.00	1.....5.00	3410.....1.00	9.....5.00
3.....25.00	2.....1.00	1.....15.00	3430.....10.00
4.....5.00	3.....3.00	2.....40.00	1.....3.00
5.....35.77	4.....10.00	3.....9.25	2.....25.00
6.....Cancelled	5.....2.00	4.....2.00	3.....150.00
7.....24.84	6.....25.00	5.....2.00	4.....50.00
8.....11.82	7.....5.00	6.....25.00	5.....7.50
9.....25.00	8.....241.40	7.....10.00	6.....Cancelled
3380.....1.20	9.....5.00	8.....725.00	7.....Cancelled
1.....35.00	3400.....5.00	9.....50.00	8.....10.29
2.....5.00	1.....5.00	3420.....11.30	9.....100.00
3.....50.00	2.....1.00	1.....5.00	3440.....250.00
4.....1000.00	3.....10.00	2.....2.00	1.....5.00
5.....10.00	4.....2.00	3.....1.00	2.....2.00
6.....7.00	5.....3.00	4.....11.00	3.....20.00
7.....10.00	6.....8.00	5.....2.00	4.....5.00

(Continued on page 16)



# QUARTERLY PRAYER CALENDAR

DAY

1. The Mission as a whole; its vision and work.
2. Bananal, Brazil: Miss Christine Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunrichs.
3. Bella Vista, Brazil: Rev. and Mrs. Edward Haugh.
4. Native workers; evangelists, pastors, helpers, students.
5. Concepcion, Paraguay: Miss Alma Hoellein, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. White.
6. Corumba and Ladario, Brazil: Rev. Emil W. Halverson, Miss LaReine E. Lyon, R.N., Miss Alice Nyboer.
7. Bible schools, day schools, Sunday schools and dispensaries.
8. Encarnacion, Paraguay: Dr. and Mrs. J. Nairn Hay, Miss Mary Hamilton, R.N.
9. Iquitos, Peru: Rev. and Mrs. William R. Hurley, Rev. and Mrs. John MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Lauriault, Rev. Harry W. Stahlman.
10. For the health of all missionaries on the Field and for the home workers.
11. Juruena, Brazil: That this Nhambiquara Indian center may soon be evangelized; that a great native church may arise here in the wilderness as a testimony to the martyrdom of the Rev. Arthur Francis Tylee and Miss Mildred P. Kratz, R.N.
12. Paraguari, Paraguay: Rev. George Jennings.
13. For accepted missionary candidates in the homelands waiting to sail.
14. Posadas, Argentina: For the Church.
15. Puerto Saurez and Santiago, Bolivia: For the church and its members; for the workers: Mr. and Mrs. George T. Haight.

DAY

16. For new missionaries on the Field, language study, climatic conditions.
17. Rondonopolis and Jarudore, Brazil: Rev. Alex. Hutcheson, Mr. Thomas Lindores.
18. Sao Luiz de Cacaes, Brazil: Mr. Charles W. J. Harris.
19. For a revival in Inland South America.
20. San Ignacio, Argentina: Rev. and Mrs. James S. Cunningham.
21. Villarrica, Paraguay: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin G. Fay.
22. For members of the Mission, missionaries, candidates, prayer workers, financial supporters, councilmen, executive officers and all interested friends.
23. Yegros, Paraguay: Rev. and Mrs. F. E. Diem, Miss Gertrude Lamson.
24. For the native churches and members in Cazador and Paso de Libres, Argentina; Ladario and Bananal, Brazil.
25. Posadas Headquarters: Miss Anabel Case, Rev. and Mrs. Alex Rattray Hay, Rev. and Mrs. John Hay, Miss Helen Hay and Rev. George Rice.
26. Native Workers: Don Marcos and Dona Margarita Andino in Argentina and Senhor Eleutario and Senhora Vincente Ayala in Sao Luiz de Caceres in Brazil.
27. For missionaries home on furlough or on sick list: Rev. and Mrs. I. W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Decker, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hasker, Miss Lena B. Hawkins, Mr. Albert E. W. McDowell, Rev. and Mrs. Daniel Thomas, Mrs. Ethel Canary Tylee.
28. For financial needs.
29. For United States Headquarters.
30. For Toronto Headquarters.
31. For Edinburgh Headquarters.

(Concluded from page 15)

3445.....	\$ 15.00	3455.....	\$ 20.00	3465.....	\$ 3.00	3475.....	\$ 10.00
6.....	5.00	6.....	2.50	6.....	1.00	6.....	5.00
7.....	8.11	7.....	12.00	7.....	14.00	7.....	Cancelled
8.....	1.00	8.....	65.00	8.....	10.00	8.....	14.50
9.....	2.00	9.....	5.00	9.....	2.00	9.....	100.50
3450.....	100.00	3460.....	3.00	3470.....	5.00	3480.....	2.00
1.....	2.00	1.....	25.00	1.....	18.73	1.....	2.00
2.....	26.13	2.....	1.00	2.....	100.00	2.....	45.00
3.....	1.00	3.....	13.00	3.....	11.70	3.....	15.00
4.....	40.00	4.....	3.00	4.....	12.66		



האוניברסיטה העברית  
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY

Jerusalem

4th July 1941

ירושלים

A.G.

1941

Dear Miss Chase,

In reply to your letter of 7th April, which I received only yesterday, I regret to say that owing to shortage of circulation of the Kew Bulletin as a result of the war I had not got any reprints of my paper on *Poa bulbosa*. Instead of it, however, I am sending you under separate cover another small paper on the plants of Palestine. The reprints sent by you I have received and offer you my best thanks for them.

We are not particularly interested in American grasses, but we shall be very glad to get any material from the Middle East, the Mediterranean or Palestine of former collectors you could send us on a basis of exchange. Of American plants I am for the time interested only in *Poa bulbosa* from various localities in America, but, as far as possible, not in viviparous form. On my part I shall ~~send~~ send you shortly a few specimens of *Poa* species of Palestine.

Yours very truly,

N. Feinbrun

(Dr) N. Feinbrun,  
Department of Botany.



Dr Harold A Sauer  
Div. Botany & Plant Path -  
Central Experimental Farm  
Ottawa Can

May 29, 1939

140 sheets Canadian gr  
on exchange. wants

1 Canada

2 North US

3 Temperate Asia



## FINE ARTS

**Seitz, Heribert, 1904—**

... Äldre svenska glas med graverad dekor en undersökning av det bevarade 1700-talsbeståndet, av Heribert Seitz; with an English summary. Stockholm [Boktryckeriet P. A. Norstedt & söner] 1936.

231 p., 1 l. illus., 75 pl. on 38 l. 29<sup>cm</sup>. (Nordiska museets handlingar. 5)

Extra t.-p. with dissertation note (Akademisk avhandling ... Stockholms högskola) laid in.

"Litteratur": p. [218]-223.

1. Glassware—Sweden. I. Title.

[Full name: Fritz Heribert Larsson Seitz]

36-34206

Library of Congress

NK5161.S4 1936

[3]

748

**Rome (City) Mostra storica romana dall' impero a oggi, 1929.**

... Catalogo della Mostra romana (Palazzo Margherita—Via Veneto) Roma, giugno MCMXXIX. Roma, La Libreria dello stato, 1929.

2 p. l., [7]-58, [2] p. 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>cm</sup>.

At head of title: Primo Congresso mondiale delle biblioteche e di bibliografia.

On cover: Roma. Mostra storica romana dall' impero a oggi.

CONTENTS.—Topografia romana.—I classici.—Roma dal risorgimento al fascismo.—Regia calcografia e Stamperia camerale di Roma.

1. Rome (City)—Exhibitions. 2. Rome (City)—Bibl. I. World congress of libraries and bibliography. 1st, Rome and Venice, 1929. II. Title.

36-34207

Library of Congress

N5073.R6 1929

— — — — — Copy 2.

Z2364.R7R8

[2]

**[Paris. Salon, 1935 (Société des artistes décorateurs)**

Nouveaux intérieurs français. 3<sup>e</sup> série. Paris, C. Moreau [1935]

3 p. l., 48 pl. 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> x 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub><sup>cm</sup>.



Mrs. Chase,

Please let me have this with  
the specimens whenever they are  
ready.

June 6, 1939

W. R. Maxon

6/6/39

Dr. Harold A. Senn  
Central Experimental Farm  
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Dr. Senn:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of the lot of 140 Canadian grasses mentioned in your letter of May 29 addressed to Mrs. Agnes Chase, Custodian of Grasses, U. S. National Herbarium. The specimens are accessioned as an exchange from the Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, and an equivalent will be forwarded as soon as Mrs. Chase has had an opportunity of selecting desirable material; this will probably be in the course of the next fortnight or so. Your preference for specimens from certain regions is noted.

Yours very truly

W. R. Maxon

William R. Maxon  
Curator, Division of Plants